

Weather

Probably fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 and the minimum 29.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 46.2 and 24.8.

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GREAT DISORDERS IN ALL GERMANY; BATTLE IN BERLIN

Disturbances Occur As
Protest Against Holding
Of National Assembly

SOVIETS DEFIANT

Business Of Forming Permanent Government Goes
On Despite Trouble

WILL ELECT TODAY

Choice Of First President
Of German Republic Set
For Twelfth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 10.—A message from Zurich states that a serious outbreak occurred in Berlin on the evening of the 8th. Soldiers and sailors commanded by Eichhorn occupied the principal thoroughfare. The Government troops fired killing eight and wounding forty persons. A strict censorship is being enforced. Soviets Seize Wires

Berlin, February 8.—Reports of disturbances come from all parts of Germany. Civil war continues in Dusseldorf and to some extent Hamburg. The Soviets seized the telephones and telegraphs at Luebeck with the object of interfering with Government communications, but this object was not attained owing to the State officials immediately striking work, a policy which is proving effective in various parts of the country against Spartacist usurpation.

The Spartacists are still agitating against the National Assembly, which is receiving "ultimatums" from many parts of Germany. For example, the Soviet at Gotha has issued an ultimatum that unless the guards are withdrawn from Weimar a general strike will be proclaimed in Thuringen.

It is hoped in Berlin that the Central Party will participate in the new national government, thus greatly strengthening it.

Trouble In Dusseldorf Over

Cologne, February 7.—The strike of the middle classes in Dusseldorf is officially declared to be over, the Spartacists conceding the chief demands of the bourgeois strikers.

To Elect President Today

Copenhagen, February 9.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that the National Assembly will discuss the bill regarding the constitution of the German Empire on the 10th and will finish the three readings of the bill on the following day so that the election of the President of Germany can be made on the 12th. A Cabinet will be formed immediately after the election so that a legal government shall exist on the 12th when negotiations regarding the prolongation of the armistice commence.

Copenhagen, February 8.—A message sent from Berlin states that Dr. David, a Majority Socialist and formerly Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been elected President of the National Assembly almost unanimously.

Sixteen In Cabinet

Copenhagen, February 9.—The Vossische Zeitung states that the new German Cabinet will be composed of sixteen members, of whom the Social Democrats will have the Presidents of the Assembly and the portfolios of the Ministries of Defense, Labor, Economy, Nutrition and Demobilization. The democrats will appoint a Vice-President and the holders of the Ministries of the Interior and Finance; the Center Party will make the appointment to the Ministries of Justice, the Treasury and Posts while the Democrats and Social Democrats will have each one Minister without a portfolio. The post of Minister for Foreign Affairs will be neutralised.

Viscount Grey Reported To Have Gone Blind



Viscount Grey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 10.—The Daily Mail states that Viscount Grey is blind and is learning the Braille system of reading and writing.

Daily Registration Is To Be Required Of Enemy Subjects

Males Over 16 Affected By Order; No More Changes Of Address Allowed

The first steps taken by the Municipal Council to aid the Chinese authorities in the repatriation of enemy subjects were announced yesterday when a municipal notice was issued changing the conditions of residence permits so that the police may keep closer watch on German and Austro-Hungarian subjects.

Beginning tomorrow, daily registration will be required of all male enemy subjects over 16 years of age. They must report between nine in the morning and three in the afternoon to the police station in the district in which they reside. Each day the permit will be checked by the police.

After today no permits will be issued for changes of address to German or Austro-Hungarian subjects.

The insistence on daily registration and withdrawal of permits for changes of address will allow the police department of the International Settlement to collect all enemy subjects in the least possible time after the order is issued for their deportation.

Proclamation Drawn Up

A proclamation dealing with the regulations for the repatriation of enemy subjects in China has been drafted by General Lu Yung-hsien and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, directors of the Bureau of Deportation of Enemy Subjects, and has been submitted to the Senior Consul for endorsement before its promulgation in Shanghai.

The gist of the contents of the order is that any applications that are to be made by the enemy subjects should be filed with the Bureau, within five days from date of promulgation of the order, that no deportee should be allowed to carry more than 350 pounds of baggage in leaving China, that while deportees are allowed to keep their personal property, they are required to hand over their real or unmovable property to the custody of the Bureau for the sequestration of Enemy Property, and that only those above the age of 60 years old, whose services are required by the Dutch Consular authorities and those guaranteed by Allied Ministers will be allowed to remain in China.

Besides the Central Bureau that has been housed at 121 Bubbling Well Road next to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, two branch offices were formally opened yesterday, one at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administrative Office with Mr. C. P. Yin, the Managing Director, as its head, and the other at the Fire Station of the Nantao First District, South Gate, Nantao, with Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, the Chief of Police, as chief of the branch office.

REPORTS FROM PARIS CONFICTING ON JAPAN'S CLAIMS TO TERRITORY

One Says Baron Makino Has
Formally Demanded Pro-
vince Of Shantung

OTHER SAYS HE HAS NOT
American Wireless Version Is
Tokio Will Return All Of
It To China

(French Wireless)
Paris, February 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Japanese delegation has accorded an interview to the journalists charged with following the labors of the Peace Conference and communicated to them a long note signed by Baron Makino. After giving a very complete account of the relations of his country with China, he recalls the conditions under which the Government of Nippon entered the war and the part it has taken and claims the territory of Shantung and the cession of the Caroline and Mar-

shall groups of islands.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, February 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Baron Makino, Japanese delegate to the Peace Conference, issued a statement today on Japan's position at the Peace Conference. After summarising the main facts of the history of the last twenty years since the China-Japanese war, he described Germany's efforts to establish itself in the Far East. He also gave details to substantiate the claim of Japan to the island groups in the Pacific located north of the Equator.

"Germany sought to stir up ill will in the Far East," he says, "after the penetration of Manchuria by the Japanese railway under the rights granted by the Portsmouth treaty making peace between Japan and Russia. It also made the most of the more or less serious mistakes made by Japan and China in the course of their diplomatic and commercial relations."

Generosity To Russia

After outlining the successive surrenders of claims by Japan in the peace conference with Russia and the awarding of all money indemnity following the war, the statement comes up to the taking of Tsingtao from Germany after the latter's refusal to accept Tokio's ultimatum of August, 1914, in which Japan demanded that Germany vacate Tsingtao.

"Japan is now pledged to return to China this harbor and port built with German money, together with the territory of Kiaochow, which China will receive eighty years sooner than she could possibly have secured it otherwise. The treaty of 1915 under which the restorations are made by Japan continues in other respects. It is no secret that an agreement was entered into in September, 1918, regarding the future of the China-Japan co-operation in Shantung but it contains no stipulation which is more or less than just and mutually helpful in the settlement of outstanding questions.

To Publish Secret Agreements

"These documents, with all their clauses, will have been laid before the Powers, including America.

"Japan does not seek more than a fair division in this work of development. We realise that great changes have taken place in dealing between nations. If the League of Nations is to be of any value its rules must prohibit selfish aggression and exploitation and discriminations. We seek no territory in China and ask only friendly co-operation and the maintenance of peaceful relations."

Mr. Obata Backing Down, Incident Believed Closed

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, February 8.—Mr. Obata has receded a pace. Indirectly he has informed the Chinese Government that his only intention in his call on the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs was to draw attention to the deviation from diplomatic procedure which the Chinese Delegation in Paris contemplated. This is regarded as closing the incident so far as the Chinese Government and the Japanese Legation are concerned. As an ex-diplomat put it, "The

(Continued on Page 8)

First Photograph Of New German Rulers



MEETING OF NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT

Frederick Ebert, head of the new German Government, is shown standing and addressing a meeting of delegates of German States in Berlin. This picture, the first to reach here of the new German rulers, was taken shortly after the revolution.

ELEVEN CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL RACE

Two Americans Among Those
To Be Nominated For
Nine Seats

Eleven candidates will contest for the nine seats in the Municipal Council, it was learned yesterday. Eight have already filed nomination papers and the other three must be in by tomorrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Two Americans, Mr. W. L. Merriman, now a member of the Council, and Mr. J. Harold Dolay, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, will be among the candidates.

Measures Edward I. Ezra, A. S. P. White-Cooper, E. C. Richards, John Johnstone and Count L. Jezierski will not stand for re-election. Four members of the present Council will run again. They are Chairman E. C. Pearce, Mr. Merriman, Mr. Ed. White and Mr. T. Ibukiyama. Other candidates include Messrs. A. Brooke-Smith, A. Howard, W. P. Lamb, R. S. F. McCall and H. A. J. Macrae.

The election will be held March 20 and 21.

NEW ASIA BANK HOLDS FORMAL RECEPTION

Rooms Of American Institution
In Edward Ezra Building
Visited By Many

Members of the banking and commercial fraternity of Shanghai, foreign and Chinese, called in large numbers yesterday at the new offices of the Asia Banking Corporation in the Ezra Building on the occasion of the institution's formal opening reception. The guests and well-wishers of the new bank kept streaming in until 5 p.m. and were received by Mr. Ralph Dawson, vice-president of the Corporation, and Mr. William C. Lane, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, assisted by members of the bank's local staff. Mr. Fu Shiao-en, comprador of the bank, was host to leading Chinese merchants and bankers in the morning.

The bank premises were decorated with flags and with presentation scrolls from Chinese friends and refreshments were served throughout the afternoon and morning.

The new bank's announcement of policy sets forth that it will retain within itself all characteristics of the best examples and phases of American banking. It is prepared to transact all business pertaining to the functions of an international bank and accounts will be maintained, as announced, in any currency in the world, as well as in local currencies. It wishes to assure its clients and their friends that its services are always at their disposal and the best of its facilities are open to them upon inquiry.

Mr. Dawson expects to leave Shanghai early next month to see about the opening of the Corporation's Hankow branch. Premises have already been leased in that port and Mr. Dawson hopes that the branch may be opened in the near future. Several members of the staff of the local branch will accompany him to Hankow to inaugurate the branch and a staff will be brought out from America to take it over.

Mr. Dawson will proceed from Hankow to Tientsin, Peking, Vladivostok and Harbin, where branches will ultimately be opened according to the bank's program.

London Subway Service Begins Operation Again

Men Go Back To Work Slowly But Normal Conditions Are Expected Soon

will be partially resumed this evening. Service Is Resumed

The Underground Railways Co. announces that the tubes have resumed reduced services and it is expected that full services will be running on all lines tomorrow.

Since early this morning the Premier has been conferring at No. 10 Downing Street with various Ministers, including Mr. A. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Horne and Sir Albert Stanley, and numerous officials. It is understood that besides dealing with the labor situation the Premier also inquired into the recent trouble among soldiers.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Secretary of the Railways' Union, conferred with the executive of that Union in London this morning. Mass meetings of railwaymen are being held in London this afternoon to discuss the national situation.

A mass meeting was held in Glasgow today amalgamating a number of Unions. A resolution was passed condemning the action of the authorities, demanding a public inquiry and the release of arrested strike leaders.

The Glasgow operative bakers have decided not to strike but to negotiate for shorter hours.

London, February 9.—Everything was ready for the resumption of traffic in the tubes yesterday and the power stations were working but the strikers apparently were desirous of having a holiday for one more day.

Yesterday evening officials of the National Union of Railwaysmen stated that meetings held at various centers in London had decided almost unanimously to accept the agreement reached on Saturday morning.

Men Put Off Return At First

London, February 9.—Everything was ready for the resumption of traffic in the tubes yesterday and the power stations were working but the strikers apparently were desirous of having a holiday for one more day.

Mr. Lloyd George arrived in London yesterday evening and went to Downing Street where he immediately investigated the strike trouble. It is expected that he will take prompt steps to conciliate labor nationally.

Yesterday evening the Clyde Strike Committee issued a manifesto to British labor declaring that a great crisis of unemployment is imminent unless the unemployed are absorbed by means of shorter hours. It was decided to continue the movement for a forty-hour week and to organise meetings throughout the country.

The negotiations between Lord Pirie and the strikers in Belfast continued yesterday and then adjourned to Monday.

Late.—The tube men are returning to work and it is hoped that the service on the tubes and district railways

WILSON EXPECTS TO BRING TO U.S. DRAFT OF LEAGUE

Majority Of Articles Have
Been Adopted By Allies
Conditionally

NEAR COMPLETION

Rushing Through Of Constitution Is Personal Victory For Wilson

ARMISTICE ISSUE

Add To Conditions But
Appoint Civilians To
Commission

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 8.—Two-thirds of the draft of the League of Nations have been passed by the Committee having it in charge. The remaining third, however, contains four of the most important proposals. A Subcommittee was appointed today to consider these four matters and report to the full Committee.

President Wilson is pressing the Committee for a decision. European statesmen are not accustomed to go the pace, and the President is setting it for them. He was at it until late last night and was at it again at ten o'clock this morning. They take it good humoredly, but undoubtedly the work of the Conference Committees will slow up when the President departs.

Certain He Will Take Draft Home

President Wilson is now convinced that he will be able to take home the plan adopted. The majority of the most important articles are now adopted provisionally. These important conclusions were reached at the last session of the Committee. One empowered the study of conscription with a view to its abolition if the problem raised by France and Italy that they are unable to pay volunteer armies can be solved. A second decision of the Committee was that the entire matter of reduction of armaments should be left to the League of Nations and that its recommendations must be followed or a nation breaks with the League.

In this connection an attempt is made now to explain that American policy here is not to take anything for granted before the League has had a chance to prove itself an effective instrument and its recommendations on the subject of armaments are made and compiled with. It is insisted tonight that the American Naval Bill is in accord with this policy of preparedness, which is explained now as notes that America is prepared to play either a war or a peace game. If the League comes up to expectations and if the nations composing it act in good faith and work out the formulas in accord with their acceptance of President Wilson's principles covering these points, American naval policy will be instantly changed to comply with the League recommendations. Until then America will be prepared for any eventuality.

Token Of Success

President Wilson is anxious that the full draft of the League of Nations should be ready for submission to the full Conference early next week. That will leave time for their adopting the final draft before the time when the President will depart for home. If he is able to take home the draft of the League of Nations, President Wilson will feel that he has accomplished a great success, and he will be justified in thinking so. If he had not come to Europe to make steady pressure, undoubtedly there would have been no League.

War On Aggressors

The principle defining the stepping over the boundary of a country by a soldier of another country as an act of aggression sufficient for the League of Nations to proclaim war on the aggressive Power met with thorough accord. Apart from military pressure the economic pressure that the League will obviously be able to bring to bear will make war impossible.

Form Economic Council

Paris, February 8.—This afternoon's communiqué states: The Supreme War Council met this afternoon from three o'clock till

five at the Quai d'Orsay. The discussion of the terms of the renewal of the armistice was continued. The following resolutions proposed by President Wilson were approved:

(1) Under present conditions, any questions not primarily of a military character, which are arising daily and which are bound to become of increasing importance as time passes, should be dealt with on behalf of the United States and the Allies by civilian representatives of those Governments who are experienced in such questions as finance, food, blockade, control of shipping and raw materials.

(2) To accomplish this, there shall be constituted at Paris a Supreme Economic Council to deal with such matters for the period of the armistice. The Council shall absorb or replace such other existing inter-Ally bodies and their powers as it may determine from time to time. The Economic Council shall consist of not more than five representatives of each interested Government.

(3) There shall be added to the present International Armistice Commission two civilian representatives of each Government, who shall consult with the Allies' High Command but who may report direct to the Supreme Economic Council.

While there has been much talk in the French press of strengthening the conditions in case the armistice was extended, there was little likelihood that there would be. The other nations do not endorse that view. They are not alarmed by the recuperation of Germany. They say that Germany must be allowed to recuperate if her people are to stand the burden of the exactions that the Peace Conference will put upon them. The internationalisation of the (Rhine) will be no little blow to Germany for sentimental reasons, but it is necessary to safeguard the river traffic of France from Alsace and Lorraine. Switzerland is also demanding it. The French are not waiting for the Peace Conference to give them Alsace and Lorraine but have already practically taken possession, the Allies of course being agreeable.

Council Agrees On Terms For Renewal Of Truce

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, February 8.—It appears that the Supreme War Council this afternoon reached an agreement regarding the necessity, in view of the attitude of Germany, of making the conditions for the renewal of the armistice more severe by instituting control of demobilisation and the production of factories which were previously engaged in war work. Only the ways and means of securing the execution of these conditions remain to be settled and it is thought that the sitting on the 10th will suffice for this.

London, February 8.—An official communiqué from Paris announces:

The meeting of the Commission on the League of Nations this morning was marked by the same accord of view that has characterised previous sessions. At the end of the meeting the Commission finds itself nearing the end of its task and only a few articles of the draft remain to be formally presented to the members of the Commission for discussion.

Wilson Proposes Resolution

The Supreme War Council resumed the discussion of the terms of the renewal of the armistice. The following resolution proposed by President Wilson was approved:

Under present conditions the many questions not primarily of a military character arising everyday are bound to become of increasing importance as time passes and should be dealt with on behalf of the United States and the Allies by civilian representatives of these governments experienced in such questions as finance, food, blockade, the control of shipping and raw materials. To accomplish this there shall be constituted at Paris a Supreme Economic Council to deal with such matters for the period of the armistice. This Council shall absorb or replace such other existing inter-Ally bodies and their powers as may be determined from time to time. The Supreme Economic Council shall consist of not more than five representatives of each interested government.

General Agreement Reached

Paris, February 7.—A general agreement has been concluded between the Great Powers on all main points, including big questions such as the territorial claims of France and Italy. President Wilson hopes that the convention will be complete before he leaves on February 13 and the framework of the League of Nations established details and rules to be settled afterwards.

Paris, February 8.—It is hoped that the constitution of the League of Nations will be put into definite terms this week, including the abolition of the submarine as a vessel of war and the recommendation that the economic weapon shall take the place of armed force. Regarding disarmament the League will endeavor to work out a scheme by which the armaments of all nations are to be curtailed to the point decided upon as necessary for defense.

The German ships handed over under the terms of the recent armistice will not be returned and the principle of a ton for a ton will be rigorously applied.

Australasia Holding Out

It does not appear that Australia is yet a supporter of the mandatory system. The general opinion is that Mr. Lloyd George has succeeded in establishing an excellent formula under which the control of the Dominions will be practically absolute.

Speaking at a banquet held in Paris last evening by the Republican Journalists Association, M. Poincaré paid a warm tribute to the conduct of the French press during the war in maintaining confidence throughout the darkest hours.

In addition to the members of the

Commission on International Labor, Japan.

Mr. Oku has been appointed for Paris, February 7.—The Persian delegate to the Peace Conference arrived at Marseilles today. Prince Traidof, the delegate of the Siamese Government, is expected to arrive there today.

Points Of View On Colonies

London, January 28. (Delayed)—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that, with regard to the islands in the Pacific, there are three points of view at the Conference. The Australians do not view with satisfaction the approach of Japan to their shores and ask what advantage Japan is seeking in the possession of the Marshalls and Carolines, where practically there is no Japanese population but which are important from a strategic point of view. The American point of view is that the Imperial Government should take over the whole of the German colonies in the Pacific and administer them under the League of Nations. The attitude of Great Britain would seem to be that she is more or less bound by agreement to hand over the islands to Japan and that the rest of the German colonies shall become the direct possessions of the Dominions. The question is one which the Conference is quite able to settle and no great trouble is anticipated in matters affecting these colonies.

British Teachers For Poland

Paris, February 9.—Sir Ernest Howard and General Carton de Wiart, the British delegates to Poland, left tonight. The Allies attach the greatest importance to the mission to Poland, regarding the establishment of a strong and independent state of Poland as one of the chief means of circumventing Germany's ambitions designs yet to become mistress of the whole of Eastern Europe.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL AID IN TRANSITION TO PEACE

Allied Body May Become Permanent Organisation Under League Of Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, February 9.—M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, explained the scope of the Supreme Economic Council. He said that the Council was an important step in the transition to peace conditions and may possibly become permanent under the League of Nations. Anyhow, it will at present have a large share in the work of reconstruction and will help Marshal Foch in an advisory capacity.

FOCH WOULD STIFFEN TERMS OF ARMISTICE

Advises Occupation Of Essen As Germans Are Becoming More Truculent

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 10.—The Paris newspapers, explaining the decision to make the conditions for renewing the armistice more severe, declare that Marshal Foch was recently compelled to use threats to make the German plenipotentiaries attend the sitting of the Armistice Commission. The attitude of the German plenipotentiaries has changed during the

last fortnight and they now declare they will only accept a peace without victory.

Moreover, the French military authorities believe that the Germans have stopped demobilising but have concentrated eighteen divisions on the Eastern front under Marshal von Hindenburg. Hence the Allies consider Germany must be brought to realise the impossibility of resisting the terms of peace offered her.

The papers state that Marshal Foch told the Supreme War Council that the Germans are beginning to forget they have been beaten and they have been slow in handing over transport and are making other difficulties. Marshal Foch advises the occupation of Essen by the Allies.

A telegram from Berne states that the German Socialist Hause, before leaving the International Socialist Conference for Weimar, said that von Hindenburg was organising a volunteer army of 600,000 men in Pomerania and East Prussia with a view to a reactionary coup d'état. His headquarters were at Tolberg, which is a stronghold of the Prussian Junkers. Herr Hause advised the Powers to watch the movements of the Hindenburg army closely and, if necessary, to insist on a limitation of its strength.

BRITISH TEACHERS HOLD IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Men With Educational Experience Who Have Served In Army And Navy Attend

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 8.—At the opening of the Conference of the Imperial Union of Teachers convened by the League of Empire for overseas soldiers-teachers and held in the Marble Hall at the India Office, at which 600 attended, Prince Arthur of Connaught said that before they returned home he hoped they would see as much as possible of the Motherland.

A message was read from Queen Alexandra which incidentally mentioned that the League of Empire is establishing residential quarters in London for overseas teachers.

Sir Cyril Cobb suggested interchange of teachers between Great Britain and the Dominions.

Tin Import Rules Extended By U.S.

United States tin import regulations are extended to include all metal alloys containing more than twenty percent of tin, the ruling becoming effective from February 3, according to advices received by the American Consulate-General here.

The Consulate is also in receipt of the following telegraphic announcement:

"National Association Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers announces an exposition for display and sale of hosiery, underwear and knitted goods. Manufacturers are selling direct, without intermediaries. Interested foreign merchants are invited to Philadelphia early in June, 1919."



"Dost thou love life?
Then do not squander time,
for that's the stuff LIFE is
made of." Franklin.

Sit down, young man, and think it over. Where are you headed?

Ponder the end against the beginning, and make up your mind.

You KNOW where you stand this January as to the sum of your earthly possessions—but where are you going to be IN DECEMBER, 1919?

It is largely up to YOU to make your own career—no one is going to make it FOR you—and SAVING HABITS and INDUSTRY are at the bottom of every honorable and successful climb.

If you know how to spend less than you GET," says Franklin, "you have the philosopher's stone."

Take a tip from Franklin, and open a SAVINGS account this very day!

Four per cent is allowed on savings in any amount from a dollar up.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Chinese Red Cross Makes \$5,000 Gift To American Body

Mony To Be Devoted To Making Of Garments For Siberian Refugees

A contribution of \$5,000 has been made to the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross by Mr. Wu Ching-chong, of the Red Cross Society of China, to be used toward the making of warm garments for Siberian refugees.

The contribution is gratefully acknowledged by the American chapter and the sum is to be devoted to the Society's big program of Siberian relief.

A shipment of about 23 tons of relief and hospital supplies will be shipped to Vladivostok by the American Red Cross on the Pinta, which sails Friday.

M. Barthou Received By French Academy

U.S. Board Proposes Gold Exchange Fund

Would Facilitate Financial Undertakings Between Nations Without Moving Bullion

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, February 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station)—The Federal Reserve Board in its report for 1918 expresses its willingness to undertake the development of an international gold exchange fund to facilitate financial undertakings between nations without actual shipments of gold. The arrangements would be similar to those now maintained by the board to settle balances between banks within the United States.

The board says that the fund might be developed among the Allied nations and a few leading neutrals, and other countries might eventually be participants. The gold would be deposited in some government bank to guarantee exchange obligations and the proposed fund should be limited to current commercial and exchange transactions. This is only one of the suggestions for future financial development growing out of the successful domestic war operations of the federal reserve system, which are reviewed in detail in the report.

TURKS PUT ON TRIAL FOR ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Three High Officials Defendants In Court-Martial Charged With Instigating Horrors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Constantinople, February 6.—The court-martial has begun of the first party accused of instigating the Armenian massacres. The party includes Kemal Bey, formerly Governor of Bosphorus; Kewlik, formerly Commander of the Gendarmerie at Yozghad, in Angora and Fenzall an official of Yozghad.

The contribution is gratefully acknowledged by the American chapter and the sum is to be devoted to the Society's big program of Siberian relief.

The Public Prosecutor emphasised the necessity of punishing the instigators of the crimes against the Armenians, which have horrified humanity throughout the whole world. An Armenian lawyer gave evidence that the victims numbered 3,700 and include women and children.

United States Navy Enlisting Filipinos

The United States Navy is instituting a widespread campaign in the Philippines for the enlistment of mess attendants similar to that which enlisted over a thousand men some months ago. A traveling recruiting party started from Manila to visit all important towns to the North as far as La Union, in Ilocos Norte. Later a trip will be made to the Southern Islands.

There is no limit set on the number to be recruited. The naval recruiting officers are going to make a special bid for national guardmen, feeling that their military training fits them for the kind of work they will be called upon to do in the navy.



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AEROBUS 'GOLIATH' FLIES BACK TO MARSEILLES

Takes Back Same Passengers It
Brought To London In
Record Flight

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 10.—(Via Lyons and Koukazai). The aerobus Farman No. II "Goliath," which on Saturday made the journey from Paris to London, left the aerodrome at Kenley, Croydon, at 12:20 on Sunday and alighted at the Buc aerodrome, near Versailles, at 2:30 p.m., having accomplished the journey in three hours, thirty minutes. The machine brought back the same passengers that she took away, with the same amount of luggage. The journey was made under excellent conditions and, according to a statement made by the officer pilot, the machine used only two-thirds of its motive power, that is to say, 440 horse-power.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CURE RECOMMENDED FOR FLU

Noted Swedish Physician Claims Success With Treatment In Many Cases

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, February 8.—The noted Swedish physician Björnson claims that Spanish influenza can be cured by exposing the patient's back to a strong electric heat and light appliance, followed by the application of heat-developing compresses by means of which intense perspiration is induced. He claims that his numerous patients have been cured in two to five days by this process.

Obituary

Mr. Xavier Leroux

Reuter's Service

Paris, February 8.—M. Xavier Leroux has died in Paris. He was a pupil of Massenet on whose style his own was modeled.

Sgt.-Major Attilio Zanchi

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. E. Denegri telling of the death on January 21 at Portogruaro, Venetia, of their son-in-law, Sergeant-Major Attilio Zanchi, of the 3rd Regiment, Italian Artillery. Sgt.-Major Zanchi was well known in Shanghai and the many friends he made here in former years will hear of his death with deep regret. Sgt.-Major Zanchi's death was caused by pneumonia, contracted while on active service. At the time the war broke out he was in business in Milan and he was called to the colors in 1915, from which time he was constantly in the service. He participated in all the battles in which the Duke of Aosta's army was engaged, coming through the conflict unscathed. Sgt.-Major Zanchi leaves a widow and three children, to whom, as well as to Mrs. and Mrs. Denegri, the sincerest sympathy of their many friends here will be extended.

Mr. F. J. Stanley's Funeral

Funeral services for Mr. Frederick J. Stanley, manager of the merchandise department of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., were held yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. A large number of friends crowded the cemetery chapel to its capacity and quite a number stood outside. The Rev. Charles E. Darwent officiated both in the Chapel and at the graveside.

The pallbearers were Messrs. H. C. Pullen, A. J. Brown, W. S. Brunning, E. N. Flashman, E. O. Thomas and Fanstone. Floral tributes were sent by Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., Shanghai Branch, Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., Hankow Branch, Mr. S. H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Remedies and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gutschick, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. C. Kew, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Crooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keefer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hickmott, Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning, Messrs. F. J. Melville, J. S. Neakes, Tientsin, P. F. Bigel, R. E. Higman, Tientsin, F. W. Golding, R. H. Purcell, W. S. Brunning, G. Randall, Tientsin, E. O. Thomas, C. H. McInosh, E. Walduck, Tientsin, A. Lester, Tientsin, Alexander, J. H. Macgregor, J. C. d'Aquino and L. H. Richards, the Misses R. Vieira, Z. Vieira, Sharnhorst, M. Rozario, and T. Passos, J. Campos, D. Goncalves, "Harry," "An Old Pal," "Boy and Coonies," "All," "Tama and Dolly," Tsui, Mrs. Macdonald and family, Charles Hill and D. Lewis, and "Johnnie."

France Will Punish Food Speculators

Government Decides To Try Offenders Against Community By Court-Martial

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, February 8.—Severe measures are to be taken by the French Government against food speculators, who are to be tried by court-martial.

China's Chief Delegate At Peace Conference



Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang

HONGKOW RIOT FINDING WILL NOT BE CHANGED

Council Answers Japanese Consul's Objections With Decision To Stand Pat

Requests from the Consul-General for Japan to reconsider the findings which followed the investigation of the Hongkow riots have not altered the opinions expressed by the Municipal Council in previous letters to the Japanese Consulate. Further correspondence from Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Consul-General, and the Council's reply will be published in this week's Municipal Gazette, it was learned yesterday.

The Japanese Consul-General requested the Council to reconsider the decisions announced regarding compensation to property owners, whose premises suffered during the rioting, and to families of Japanese subjects killed or injured. The sum appropriated by the Council for funeral expenses of Constable Sa-wada, shot and killed during the riot, is the cause of further objection from the Japanese Consul-General. The communication also treats of the gathering of Chinese police constables in the Hongkow Market.

The reply from the Council will state that after due consideration of Mr. Ariyoshi's objections, no changes in previous decisions will be made.

U.S. Syndicate Makes Big Loan To Belgium

J. P. Morgan And Co. In Group Arranging Credit Of \$50,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, February 8.—An American syndicate, including Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., has arranged a loan of \$50,000,000 to Belgium.

British Foreign Trade Increased In January

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 9.—There was an increase in imports last month into the United Kingdom of £35,522,282 and in exports of £5,677,008 as compared with January, 1918.

NIGHT-TIME IS THE RIGHT TIME

To take Pinkettes, the gentle little laxatives. Their good effects are experienced next morning, and without griping or purging.

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22 Klangse Road on February 25 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A sale of work and an entertainment will be held at the Cercle Sportif Français March 15 under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League.

The Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., left Liverpool on the afternoon of January 3 for Vancouver via the Panama Canal. The Asia carried 1,500 officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who enlisted in Alberta and British Columbia. After three weeks in dock, the Asia will resume the Vancouver-Hongkong run. The Empress of Russia is expected at Hongkong on Friday.

The United States Attorney General will decide whether or not the dry amendment to the Constitution of the United States applies to the Philippine Islands. Acting Governor General Teater has cabled from Manila asking for a ruling.

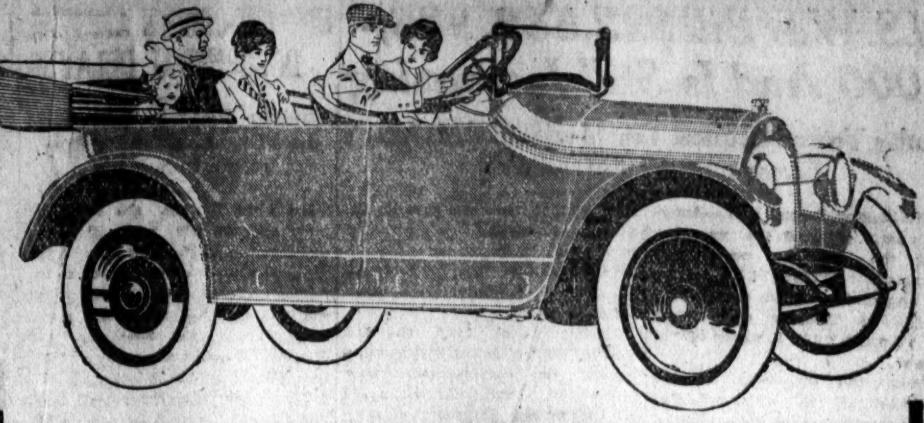
The annual general meeting of the Country Club will take place this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Today being the National Holiday in commemoration of the union of the North and the South in 1912, the Mixed Court will hold no sessions. The British Consulate-General will also be closed to public business. The offices of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association will open only between the hours 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

The Laou Kung Mow Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will hold its ordinary general meeting at

STRIKES IN POOTUNG

The strike epidemic is infesting Pootung factories. Over a thousand working girls employed by the two Jih-Hsin Cotton Mills, owned by Japanese, have struck, on account of a new pay system that has been introduced by the management. The coolies of the Standard Oil Company godown have also walked out. The foreman, one Chen Kwei-chi, Monday attempted to break the strike by employing new coolies procured from the city. The coolies struck again in the evening when a gang of strikers congregated around the premises and threatened to burn down the buildings and kill the strike-breakers. The noisy crowd was, however, soon dispersed by the military police.



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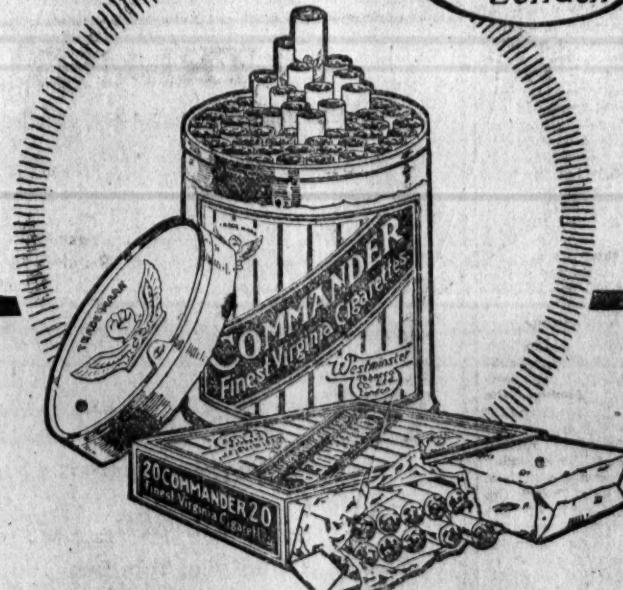
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U.S. War Bill \$22,589,986,- 000 And Is Still Increasing

Outlay To End Of Fiscal Year May Exceed McAdoo's
Forecast By \$2,000,000,000

Washington, December 31.—American participation in the war has cost the American people approximately \$22,589,986,000. This is apparent from a survey and analysis of Treasury expenditures since April 1, 1917, based on official figures.

During the twenty-one months from April 1, 1917, which was just a few days before the declaration of war, to December 31, 1918, the total disbursements amounted to \$24,589,986,000. Mr. McAdoo in his annual report, and in calculations presented to the revenue-providing committees of Congress, always assumed that the normal expenditures for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 on a peace basis would have been \$1,000,000,000 for each year.

Assuming that \$2,000,000,000 represents what would have been spent under peace conditions in that period, the cost of the war is \$22,589,986,000.

The loans to the Allies in 1918, which are, of course, included in the disbursements, are reported to be approximately \$4,150,000,000, bringing the total in such loans since the United States entered the war to more than \$5,000,000,000.

The bulk of the cost of the war, which has swelled Treasury disbursements to the aggregate of \$24,589,986,000 for the twenty-one month period, is represented by the Treasury disbursements during the calendar year 1918. During the calendar year 1918 the Treasury disbursed \$18,161,030,000 for normal peace expenditures, the war cost from January 1 last to today was apparently \$17,761,000,000.

Cost Still Jumping

The most interesting feature of the Treasury Department's monthly statements of disbursements is that expenditures have been steadily growing. During the last six months of the calendar year 1917 the disbursements aggregated \$5,109,805,000. During the first six months of 1918 the disbursements were \$7,492,000,000, representing a jump of over \$2,000,000,000. The disbursements during the second six months of 1918, the period that ended to-night, are estimated at \$10,669,000,000, placing the disbursements for December, 1918, at \$21,000,000,000.

Month by month the war cost has been jumping. Estimating \$2,100,000 for December, it is the largest sum the Treasury has disbursed in a month in the whole history of the nation. It indicates that despite the signing of the armistice on November 11 the drain on the Treasury is not lessening. While it is true that the end of the war will result in cutting out many contracts and has already resulted in chopping down the originally projected war plans, the effect will not result in the immediate relief from the burden of taxation that the country expected.

Two months ago it was estimated that the Treasury disbursements for the six months' period ended to-night would be approximately \$9,000,000,000. On this basis Mr. McAdoo, on November 14, estimated that the Government's expenditures in the fiscal year 1919 would be \$18,000,000,000. In June, in preparing for a long war and an increasing military program, Mr. McAdoo estimated that the expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 would be \$24,000,000,000. The Administration's plan for financing the war has called for the raising of one-third of the expense by taxation and two-thirds from Liberty bonds. On the basis of a contemplated expenditure of \$24,000,000,000 during the current year the Revenue bill, as passed by the House on September 20, was shaped so as to raise \$8,000,000,000, or one-third of the needed revenue, the idea being that the other \$16,000,000,000 should be obtained through the sale of bonds.

The collapse of Germans and the armistice, however, called for an instant reconsideration of the financial problems before the American Government. The most immediate of them was that presented in the Revenue bill, then before the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. McAdoo, in his letter of November 14 to Senator Simmons, estimated that instead of spending \$24,000,000,000 in the twelve months' period that is to end on June 30 next, the Government's expenditures would be in the neighbourhood of \$18,000,000,000. On the theory that not more than one-third of this sum should be raised by taxation, Mr. McAdoo recommended that the total amount carried by the Revenue Bill be reduced to \$6,000,000,000, the other two-thirds to be obtained through bond sales. Mr. McAdoo also recommended that the amount to be raised through taxation for the fiscal year 1920 should be \$4,000,000,000.

McAdoo's Estimate \$18,000,000,000

When Mr. McAdoo made his estimate of \$18,000,000,000 as probably representing the cost of running the Government during the fiscal year 1919, he explained that it was based on doubling the amount that was likely to be spent during the last six months of the calendar year 1918. But it now appears that, instead of costing \$9,000,000,000, the war has resulted in a drain of not less than \$10,669,000,000 on the Treasury during the six months' period that ended to-night, and there is little prospect that the expenditures during the next six months will be any less. If this is correct

CHU CHI-CHEN'S ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI DELAYED

Northern Delegate Will First
Look Over Program For Pro-
cedure In Nanking

It means that the cost of running the Government for the whole period of twelve months, beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1919, will be nearer \$20,000,000,000 than \$18,000,000,000.

During March, 1917, the last month that the United States was a party to the war, the disbursements were \$90,050,000. During the first month of the war they jumped to more than a quarter of a billion. By September, 1917, after we had been in the war six months, they jumped to three quarters of a billion. The billion dollar mark a month was passed just one year ago. Since then the Government has been spending considering more than a billion a month. There was a day when Tom Reed spoke of billion-dollar Congresses. Congressional appropriations increased until billion-dollar sessions were reached before we entered the war. But during the past twelve months expenditures have been made by the Treasury at the rate of more than a billion a month, and the two billion a month mark was passed this month.

Expenditures By Months

Month	Expenditure
January	\$1,229,181,000
February	\$289,893,000
March	526,585,000
April	412,723,000
Total	\$5,109,805,000
May	1,090,000,000
June	1,090,000,000
July	1,090,000,000
August	1,090,000,000
September	1,090,000,000
October	1,090,000,000
November	1,090,000,000
December	1,090,000,000
Total	\$10,669,000,000

The Peking Parliament celebrates the closing of its first session yesterday morning, according to a Peking telegram last night. Both President Hsu Shih-chang and Premier Chien Nung-hsun spoke on the accomplishments of legislatures in general and the Peking organ in particular. The Speaker of the Senate gave an appropriate response. Following the ceremony, a joint meeting was held by the two Houses and plans were formulated for the organisation of an Association for the Promotion of the League of Nations.

Peking Parliament Closes First Session

Houses Make Plans For Organiza-
tion Of League Of Nations
Society

The Peking Parliament celebrates the closing of its first session yesterday morning, according to a Peking telegram last night. Both President Hsu Shih-chang and Premier Chien Nung-hsun spoke on the accomplishments of legislatures in general and the Peking organ in particular. The Speaker of the Senate gave an appropriate response. Following the ceremony, a joint meeting was held by the two Houses and plans were formulated for the organisation of an Association for the Promotion of the League of Nations.

'Vanity Fair'

"Vanity Fair" for its second presentation by Edgar Warwick's company in the Astor House ball room last night found another more than fair sized audience and pleased it as thoroughly as the first night crowd. Each item in the performance came in for its share of applause and encores were in demand. The program will be changed tonight when the "second edition" is to be given.

RECAPITULATION.

1917.
April 1 to June 30 .. \$1,229,181,000
July 1 to Dec. 31 .. 5,109,805,000
Total for 21 months.\$24,589,986,000

Caroline'

I think that the Howitt-Phillips Company have cut off just a little too much to digest. I have always liked all the work that they have done and I know that the whole of the clever pack are sincere about their efforts but last night they came an awful cropper.

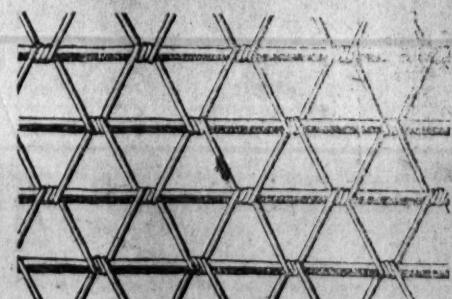
They played "Caroline" and poor old Caroline had a bad time of it. Miss Godart did not quite know who she ought to have married and when the last curtain fell I'm hanged if I knew if she really was serious about Oldham (Howitt). But maske who she married, the less said about it the better. The play wants lots and lots of rehearsal and the principals need lots and lots of study. Poor Caroline. And I hate to say it because I like Charles Howitt.

Tonight the company make their an revolver with one of the cleverest plays of recent years "The Younger Waring". The play is coming on with Howitt, Waring, Stephen, and Miss Doris Phillips all appearing. I think I can safely recommend it to the taste of the Shanghai audience and they will enjoy it. As an added inducement the company tonight will give the whole proceeds to Siberian relief funds. It is hoped there will be a large audience in reward.

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Unclaimed Telegrams

Chinese Telegraph Administration

December

29—Tangonien, Hankow.

31—Znameniam, Russian Poste; Han-

kow.

January

1—Zaleska, Astor House; Peking.

2—Gerschevitch, Hotel Palas; Mal-

tschinch.

7—Moynan, Astor; Tientsin.

11—Mortimore; Chunking.

12—Sanlong; Hankow.

15—Tutubier, Astor House; Saigon.

17—Tsinan.

18—Tunbers, 46 Davenport rd; Peking.

17—Court of Justice; Hankow.

21—Kales Shiwinskou; Harbinbo.

22—Hara, Hayokow; Tientsin.

23—Fairchild, Care Astor; Tientsin.

29—Garry, Astor House; Hankow.

31—Baptic, s.s. Benarty; Ningpo.

February

2—4 Bond rd, Azadian; Tunghua-

ien.

4—Champahsing, Y.M.C.A.; Han-

kow.

9—Givayovsky, Astor House; Man-

churia.

9—Higashihongang; Ningpo.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

January

13—Yutatiao, c/o SiuLong; Manlia.

14—Yiaoping, Hongkong.

15—Biconfide, c/o Tonweta; Paris.

16—Chengseke, Swatow.

17—Captain Messny, Jardine Skinner;

Karachi.

18—Teckson Yanghong; Swatow.

17—Sietongsong, Chez Doumer Ho-

tel; Saigon.

18—Gow, New York.

19—Moulder, New York.

22—Narsingha, Calcutta Sub.

23—Shun Honz; Swatow.

23—Chung, Burkhill Road; Hongkong.

23—Chanchonghong, Merk Mansdew-

king; Batavia.

23—Kooyik; Manila.

24—Jardine, Astor; Hongkong.

28—Shunping, Newcome; Bubblingwell Road; Perim.

31—Nting, Palace Hotel; London Sub.

28—Ruben Bank; New York.

28—Chingmowwo; Swatow.

28—Shunping, Sotchuan; Tjihapeitjhien;

Sotchuan.

28—Marhspoon; Swatow.

29—Shunping, Honamroad; Hongkong.

31—Lingchukuang, c/o La Universi-

sato; Tokail.

31—Shunping, Tintom Road; Hong-

kong.

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ELECTRIC WARSHIPS PRAISED BY DANIELS

U.S. Dreadnaughts Will Be Superior To All Others, Says Secretary

SPEED ABOVE STANDARD

House Committee Unable To Obtain Rapid Demobilization Plan For Navy

Washington, January 2.—Unqualified success in the experiment with electrical propulsion for capital fighting ships assures for future dreadnaughts of the American navy marked superiority over the fighting ships of all other nations, Secretary Daniels told the House Naval Committee today.

In the case of the dreadnaught New Mexico, the first to be completed of the sixteen capital ships authorized under the 1916 building program, the new system of electrical propulsion exceeded even the hopes of its proponents, developing horse-power and speed in excess of requirements and proving its superiority over steam propulsion by fuel saving, increased mobility and greater battle efficiency, according to the statement of the Secretary. Mr. Daniels explained he had recently inspected the new ship which has just joined the fleet and which, according to the Secretary, is the first capital ship of any nation to be equipped with the electric drive. Success Of New Plan

After reminding the committee of the strong opposition which originally developed against the proposal to equip ships of the 1916 program with the electric drive, Mr. Daniels said:

"The machinery was designed to develop 26,500 horse-power at full speed, which it was expected would give the ship a speed of 21 knots. She actually developed more than 31,000 horse-power and maintained for four hours a speed of 21½ knots, and this when running at displacement 1,000 tons greater than her design called for."

"On the whole I think the country has cause to be proud of this achievement in engineering, because of the assurance it gives us of the superiority of our capital ships to those of foreign nations."

A naval project to encircle the coastline of the United States with a necklace of aviation landing places involving small permanent aviation stations developed through questions directed at the Secretary concerning his aviation estimates. The Navy Department wishes to continue aviation experimentation and development on a much larger scale than appeals to many of the Republican members of the committee, judging from today's questions.

Estimates under this head were chopped from \$23,000,000 to \$85,000,000 after the signing of the armistice and later further reduced to \$26,000,000 by the Secretary. The latter, however, strongly opposed today's further reductions.

In urging strongly the continuation of the smaller stations as landing places it is understood the Secretary has in mind a plan of the Navy Department to use such stations in an aerial survey and mapping project, which would include practically the entire coast line of the United States, supplementing and elaborating the work now done by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Demobilisation Is Slow

Members of the committee were unable to obtain from the Secretary information of any definite plan for rapid demobilisation of the enlisted personnel of the navy. Mr. Daniels stated that he had instructed all commanding officers to expedite the discharge of men who desired separation from the service, giving preference first to those with dependents and secondly to those desiring to resume studies in schools and colleges.

"In the meantime," he said, "we are recruiting to fill the places of those discharged. In the past week we have recruited about 600 men. We are not granting discharges to men now in foreign service because their places cannot be easily filled and their duties are highly important."

At the completion of the Secretary's testimony Rear Admiral Taylor and Rear Admiral Griffin were recalled to explain proposed increases in cost authorisations for capital ships in the 1916 program. Admiral Taylor, Chief Naval Constructor, predicted that the increase for hull and machinery alone would amount to about \$150,000,000, due to increased cost for labor and material and the necessity for using inferior labor.

St. John's Echo

The January number of the St. John's Echo has just reached us. "The Allied Note" is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. Sod Zang-kyi, who discredit the Japanese claim to the initiative in the despatch of the note. An obituary in memory of Acting Sergeant Oswald W. Gott, former professor of international law, who passed away at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., U. S. A., is written by Prof. D. Roberts. The winning inter-class debate on "Disarmament," won by the sophomore team, consisting of Messrs. Zung Ping-tsang, Wang Kyien-hui and Koo Yoong-zien, is published in the issue. President F. L. Hawks Pott writes on the life of the late Mr. J. F. Seaman, in whose memory a gift of \$10,000 gold has been donated to the university by Mrs. Seaman for the erection of a suitable memorial. The usual news column, the Chinese articles, fiction and the Alumni, athletic and other notes complete the number.

PICHON IS PESSIMISTIC ON PRINKIPO MEETING

Dots Not Believe Conference Will Take Place Unless More Parties Accept

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 9.—M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was personally of opinion that the Prinkipo Conference will not meet unless further acceptances are received.

He pointed out that the Bolshevik's reply did not answer the invitation of the Allies but merely intimated that the Soviets are ready to negotiate, whereas the Allies advised them that if all the Russian governments ceased fighting and foregathered at Prinkipo we should meet them and help them to settle their grievances.

Paris, February 9.—Le Temps states that the Ukrainian Soviets have accepted the invitation to confer with the Allies but prefer Paris to Prinkipo and a later date than February 15.

Paris, February 7.—The reply of the Bolsheviks accepts in principle the Allied intervention in the Murman and Archangel districts, the Ukraine and Omsk Governments. They promise to respect foreign loans and industries. The opinion in French circles is that this reply has cleared the atmosphere but there is possibility that it is merely a bluff.

'League Of Nations' Is Discussion Topic

Will Be Taken Up This Evening At Union Church Guild Meeting

A discussion on "The League of Nations" will be held this evening at the meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild to be held at 9 o'clock in the lecture hall. The discussion will be introduced by Mr. F. Alan Robinson.

Knights Of St. John Protect Ex-Kaiser

Bentinck Is A Member Of Order Of Which The Deposed Ruler Was Protector

The Hague, December 21.—The great influence of the German Order of Johanniter, or the Knights of St. John, among the Dutch nobility is probably not realised, particularly the part which the order played in the question of the hospitality offered to the ex-Kaiser.

"Count Bentinck is a Johanniter, and as such dare not refuse hospitality to a fallen knight," said one of the most prominent Dutch Johanniters, talking to The New York Times correspondent; "so the ex-Kaiser would naturally have found hospitality in many other homes in Holland."

Continuing the conversation, the same knight, who is an old and dear friend of the deceased ruler, said: "There is no reason why the Kaiser should not reside in Holland. He is dead politically. The Kaiser was never such a bad man people think. He was surrounded by a military clique who did nothing but flatter him. Let him go to a place of safety and talk continually of the greatest and most invincible army in the world. The Kaiser thus had an exalted idea of himself."

"When Lord Haldane went to Berlin the Kaiser was influenced by his pacific ideas, but later von Tirpitz gained an influence over him and called him to the German navy, and then it was that the Emperor began to have an ambition to have not only the greatest navy and mercantile fleet, and the idea grew until he delivered the well-remembered utterance, 'Our future lies on the water.' During the war the Kaiser became the tool of Ludendorff, but von Tirpitz was really to blame for the war."

The Kaiser, who was protector of the order as King of Prussia, still appears to be considered such by the Dutch Johanniters, although he has abdicated.

HSIUNG KE-WU DECLARES HIMSELF AS GOVERNOR

Issues Proclamation Announcing He Has Taken Over Office In Szechuan

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE) Chengtu, Szechuan, February 10.—General Hsiung Ke-wu yesterday proclaimed himself military governor of Szechuan, supposedly with the hope of retaining the position after the Peace Conference in Shanghai.

ANOTHER ROBBER CAUGHT

Shanghai detectives have arrested in Soochow a Chinese believed to be the last of a gang of armed robbers who have been active in various parts of the Settlement the past month. A quantity of jewelry, alleged to have been stolen here, and recovered by Soochow police is being sent to the Shanghai department.

The Soochow arrest followed the taking into custody of two men here Monday night. When questioned where they obtained the jewelry discovered in their rooms they insisted that they had brought it from Soochow to sell.

INCREASE IN P.I. TRADE

The Philippine import and export trade for 1918 was a record, with a total volume amounting to approximately pesos 460,000,000, an increase of about 45 percent over that of 1917. This portion of the Islands' trade increased some pesos 140,000,000 over the imports and exports of 1917. The imports for the year amounted to pesos 190,000,000 and the exports to pesos 270,000,000; thus showing a so-called favorable trade balance for the Philippines of approximately pesos 80,000,000.

The year was also a record in internal revenue collections, amounting to pesos 48,508,183.75. This figure compared with that of 1917 gives an increase of pesos 8,565,157.8, or a percentage increase of over 20.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The hon. treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above fund:

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N. W. L.....	15.00	
Mrs. A. S. Malcolm.....	10.00	
Mrs. James Johnstone.....	250.00	
Louisa Station Can-teen.....	33.00	
A. D.	1,000.00	
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H.B.M. Consulate General, February 11, 1919.		

Railways Of France Restored To Owners

Government Gives Up Control Of Lines Dating From February 10

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, February 8.—The control of the French railways will be restored to the railway companies on February 10.

Petrograd Ravaged By Spotted Typhus

Supply Of Coffins Runs Out; Doctors And Nurses Among Victims

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, February 8.—Spotted typhus is raging in Petrograd, Moscow and other big towns in Russia. Twelve doctors and forty nurses have died in one hospital alone and sufficient coffins cannot be secured.

Bolsheviki Forced To Evacuate Vilna

Yield To Pressure Of Lithuanian Victories And Estonian And Finnish Advances

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Bale, February 9.—A message from Kovno states that owing to the successes of the Lithuanian troops and the advance of the Finnish and Estonian troops the Bolsheviks have evacuated Vilna.

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
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WEATHER
Mild and probably fine weather. Light
variable winds.

DEATH

ZANCHI: On the 21st January, at
Portogruaro (Venetia), of illness
contracted on active service, Ser-
geant-Major Attilio Zanchi of the
3rd Regiment Italian Artillery,
aged 31, son-in-law of Mr. and
Mrs. E. Denegri of Shanghai.
(By wire.)

21141

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 12, 1919

'The Year One'

A RECENT American wireless
from Paris announced the interesting news that "with Great
Britain, so far as treaties are concerned, this is the Year One. This
applies to Rumania, France and Japan
as regards understandings concerning Bulgaria, Syria and the
Pacific Islands. These treaties were
made under conditions dissonant with the League of Nations principles
and treaties also."

This message recalls itself to our mind today with peculiar force in view of Japan's diplomatic onslaught on China a few days ago and in view of the cable published this morning relative to the interview accorded by the Japanese Peace Delegation at Paris to the journalists charged with following the labors of the Peace Conference, from which it will be seen that Japan wishes to make the territory of Shantung, and the cession of the Caroline and Marshall groups of islands, the subject of barter between herself and the Allies by way of recompense for Japan's part in the war, wherefore Baron Makino dwells.

Before proceeding further, let us dispose of the question of Japan's contribution in the war. A few days ago, the British authorities were reliably reported to have declared that they feel that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is no longer necessary, and acknowledged its failure to crystallise in the war by the dispatch of Japanese forces to the Western front. No one questions that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is now all but a dead letter. The European Allies have had no assistance from Japan that was vital to the success of the cause. There was the capture of Tsingtao, of course, but the German seat, as aptly pointed out by a Peking contemporary, had been allowed out of the Tsingtao bag by the Japanese fleet before serious operations were begun, and the entente was not caught until the battle of the Falkland Islands, "after it had devoured not a few quite plump mice." It is idle for Japanese publicists to talk of Japan's contributions in munitions and material to the Allied cause, for she has been paid, and handsomely paid, for those. Furthermore, there is one all-important fact which both the Allies and Japan would rather forget, namely, at a critical period of the war, when the fortunes of the Allies were blackest, Japan seized the opportunity of profiting by her Allies' misfortunes by springing the Twenty-One Demands on China. This should not be fastened upon by any Japanese as evidence of anti-Japanism. It is a mere statement of facts.

permanent arrangements that justice shall be rendered and peace maintained. He reminded them that he and they would not dare compromise upon the principle that they were masters of no peoples but were theirs to see that every people in the world shall choose its own masters and govern its own destinies, not as the big Powers wished but as they (the peoples of the respective countries) wished.

In the light of that solemn declaration, the attempt of Japan to gag the Chinese peace delegates at Versailles cannot but be regarded as an act of monumental folly since Japan is one of the states that subscribed to President Wilson's fourteen peace principles of over a year ago. Those principles once agreed upon took the life and force out of practically all existing treaties. Supposing that, by a miracle, Japan had succeeded in securing the assent of the other delegates to the gagging of China, would the peoples represented by the respective delegates have brooked for a moment the sinister assault on the sovereignty and independence of China? President Wilson on January 25 made it plain to the Peace Conference "that they were not assembled there as the representatives of governments but as the representatives of peoples. It would not suffice to satisfy government circles anywhere. It was necessary to satisfy the opinion of mankind. The burdens of this war had fallen in an unusual degree upon the whole populations of the countries involved" and President Wilson painted a graphic picture of "how the burden had been thrown back from the front upon the older men, upon the women, upon the children, upon the homes of the civilised world, and how the real strain of the war had come where the eye of the government could not reach, but where the heart of humanity beat. They were bidden by those people to make a peace which would make them secure. They were bidden by those people to see to it that a similar strain did not come upon them again and make such another sacrifice unnecessary."

And in one of his ringing passages, President Wilson appealed to the assembly to prevent the use of the limitless resources of science to make destruction sudden and complete, as Germany has done, and urged the watchful, continuous co-operation of men to see to it that science as well as armed men are kept within the harness of civilisation. The ancient wrongs of humanity must be righted, and justice, which has been dethroned by Germany, should once again enshrine itself in the hearts of men and nations.

While the whole world, not excepting Russia, judging from the tenor of the latest cables, is entering on a new era—the Year One—Japan cannot hope to survive by going back to the Middle Ages. Such a relapse would invite swift and instant disaster. We cannot do a better service to Japan and the Japanese than by reproducing the following passage from an article appearing in a contemporary: "As a military and naval Power Japan is today negligible. A Japanese expert recently estimated that were the whole military resources of Japan utilised, Japan could not have held three miles of the Western front, as it was in July to November of last year; and another estimate gives her a naval strength equal only to one-eighth that of Great Britain. Japan has made an enormous fortune out of the war, but even this product of profiteering on a national, yes, an Imperial scale will not enable Japan or any other small nation to satisfy ambitions that soar beyond the reach even of Great Britain and the United States; and it is far better for them that they should at once realise their importance and employ their profits in social amelioration, which the security of the League of Nations will enable them to do."

Correspondence**Course Of Koo And Wang****Indorsed**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—With the object of encouraging our delegates at the Versailles Peace Conference, we despatched a telegram last night, which reads as follows:

"We, students of Peking University, Tientsin, assert that we fully support the attitude taken by the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference and earnestly demand that there shall be no violation of their freedom of action and speech."

With compliments,

Yours respectfully,

Students of Peking University,
Tientsin, February 8, 1919.

'Racial Discrimination'

This controversial issue has for some time past occupied many columns of the Japanese press. The Japan Advertiser of February 5 has the following thoughtful article on the subject: A "mass meeting" is to be held at the Selyoken hotel this afternoon to protest against racial discrimination. The price of admission has been fixed at Y.2.50, and as the charge appears to entitle those who attend to expect something for their money, we may, perhaps, hope that some light will be shed on this important question. The manner in which the press discussion of the League of Nations has been concentrated on "racial discrimination," without any effort to define the dimulty, is a suggestive example of the limitations of public opinion in this country. The Japanese newspaper press is certainly a monument to the energy and organising capacity of the Japanese middle class and in many ways it has little to learn from the press of any country, but its best friends must admit that questions of a serious nature are constantly piling up, discussed, and dropped with little sense of responsibility, little consciousness of the part that the newspaper may play as educator and leader as well as agitator. If we gauged public opinion in Japan by the same means as we apply to other countries, namely, the utterances of the public men and the sentiments expressed in the press, we should be forced to the conclusion that Japan's interest in the League of Nations begins and ends with this question of racial discrimination. (Since it was reported that the German colonists would be treated as felts, in a sense, of the League, another facet has been added to the controversy; but broadly speaking the entire discussion on the general principle of the League has been limited to this question of immigration). If we heard that in Western countries it was being argued that a League of Nations which did not enforce prohibition, for example, was a delusion and a sham, we should know that the argument proceeded from victims of the fixed idea; and if we heard that other groups demanded that there should be universal freedom of trade within the League we should recognise it as a sectional demand, to be quietly met with the answer that the prime object of the League could be effected whether the nations composing it were "wet" or "dry," free trade or protectionist, Protestant or Catholic, state church or no church, monarchical or republican. Uniformity in the conditions by which aliens enter and take up their residence in other countries may be more important than in any of the matters mentioned, but it is in the same category, and to argue as if the League of Nations could not exist and succeed unless uniformity were first secured is to leave out of sight the raison d'être of the League.

There are many matters affecting the relations of nations with one another in which the absence of uniformity or reciprocity injures powerful interests—the tariff, for example, by which the products of one country are heavily taxed on entering another country, though the products of the latter may enter the former on easier terms; or the navigation laws by which Japanese shipping pursues a lucrative coastal trade in India while British shipping is rigorously debarred from the coastal trade of Japan. The reply of the Japanese is that he does not object to the restrictions but to discrimination. Western races, speaking generally, are admitted to the United States and to certain British colonies on easy terms, but Asiatic races are virtually debarred. The reason is at bottom, entirely economic. Among the lower classes it may take the form of race prejudice but the race prejudice of the lower classes cannot be what Admiral Kamiguchi and General Kojo Sato have called a public meeting to complain of. The general reason is that the economic standards of the Oriental laborer are still so remote from those of his Occidental contemporary that it is practically impossible to devise a test which would admit Orient immigrants in any numbers and not involve the native workers in disastrous competition for the sale of their labor.

The various restrictions that exist among the nations—high tariffs, prohibition of foreigners owning land, limitation of coastal shipping, restrictions on the entry of alien laborers, and so on are due to the belief that the protection they give is necessary to the safety or well-being of the state. Japan shares that belief and acts on it as fully as any Western nation. She has every right so to do. When Japanese represent that the immigration laws of Western nations are so unjust that their existence is a bar to the creation of a League of Nations we must ask them to pursue their complaint to its logical conclusion and define the remedy. Can there be any remedy without reciprocity as its basis? Is Japan prepared to amend her land laws to admit of foreigners owning land in all her territories on the same terms as her subjects may own land in theirs? Will she admit foreigners as freely as she apparently wishes Japanese to be admitted to foreign countries? Do Japanese industrialists desire to see their labor supply depleted by a rush to America? Will they grant to India and China the same freedom of entry that they ask from Canada and Australia? Have they reflected how an unrestricted rush of Japanese to other countries would stir up those racial hostilities which peace-loving statesmen seek to assuage? If the existence of barriers keeps alive feelings which impede unity between the peoples of the League would not an outbreak of the prejudices which economic competition between natives and aliens arouse in any state be still more deadly? If the speakers who are to call the attention of their countrymen to this question today will examine some of these questions they will help towards a solution of a problem which is not peculiar to Japan, and is not so one-sided as many suppose. As "Britisher" points out in the letter which appears in another column, "the actual causes of this agitation are quite out of proportion to the resentment they arouse." We believe that if the facts were frankly studied, if it were realised that the question, in spite of local inequalities, is common to almost every nation in the world, and if its economic causes were candidly laid bare it would no longer be a smouldering fire liable to spring into conflagration at any burst of emotion stirred up by agitators but a difficulty in which Japan, willing to co-operate herself, might ask for the co-operation of other nations.

Lincoln's Birthday

(From The Christian Science Monitor)
Upon urgent solicitation, once for Charles Lanman's "Dictionary of
Education," and once for a political
campaign book, Abraham Lincoln
wrote of himself. The autobiography
furnished Lanman read:

"Born February 12, 1809, in
Hardin County, Ky. Kentucky,
education, defective. Profession,
lawyer. Have been a captain of
volunteers in the Black Hawk
war. Postmaster at a very small
office. Four times a member of
the Illinois legislature, and was
a member of the Lower House
of Congress. Yours, etc.,
A. Lincoln"

The other ran:

"My parents were both born in
Virginia of undistinguished families—second families per-
haps I should say. My mother,
who died in my tenth year,
was of a family of the name of Hank, some of whom
now remain in Adams, and others
in Macomb County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather,
Abraham Lincoln, emigrated
from Rockbridge County, Virginia,
to Kentucky about 1781 or 1782, where a year or
two later he was killed by Indians. Not in battle, but by
stealth—when he was laboring to
open a farm in the forest.
His ancestors, who were
Quakers, went to Virginia from
Wilson County, Pennsylvania.
An effort to identify them with the
New England family of the
same name amounted to nothing
more than a similarity of Christian
names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai,
Solomon, Abraham, and the like.
My father grew up
literally without education. He
removed from Kentucky to
what is now Spencer, Indiana,
in my eighth year. We reached
our new home about the time
the State came into the Union.
It was a wild region with many
bears and other wild animals.
There I grew up."

The migration of the Lincoln family was typical of the times. The West was just becoming known to inhabitants of the country along the Atlantic Coast. New Englanders and New Yorkers were moving northwestward, and by way of the Great Lakes to the new and fertile land of the Illinois concerning which they had heard much. The Lincolns were poor in Indiana, and did not greatly improve their circumstances by moving. That state was admitted to the Union on December 11, 1816. Lincoln, then eight years old, as he says in his autobiography. Fourteen years later he arrived in Illinois with the family, helped his father to build a log house and clear a farm in the north part of Sangamon County, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the settler. It does not appear that he ever split rails afterward, but this experience was sufficient to connect him with rail-splitting for the remainder of his career, and even down to the conception of a recently much-talked-of

statue. In the spring of 1831 he, with some relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River, and one of these craft he helped to navigate to New Orleans. On this southern trip he obtained a clear insight into certain conditions existing in that section at the time, and the impressions then formed had much to do with the stand which he later took with reference to African slavery. Coming back to Illinois, he became a resident of a small settlement named Salem, went to the Black Hawk war, and, returning without participating in a battle, took an active interest in local politics, soon gaining a reputation as an effective "stump speaker." His capacity for making good speeches, his gift as a good story-teller, and his general good nature quickly made him popular throughout a wide region.

His inexhaustible humor stood him in good part everywhere, and at the different county seats, he was the center of interested and admiring groups, more or less engaged in litigation. The times were easy-going. There was little formality. Lincoln was known as "Abe," and soon, because of the established probability of his character, which nothing could blunt, he came to be known as "Honest Abe," a title which stuck to him. Everybody liked him. He was everybody's friend. He would turn from a good story to a comprehensive and thoughtful discourse on political conditions, thereby establishing his breadth of knowledge as well as his versatility.

In Illinois the East met the South. The flow of immigration from New England and New York, on the one hand, met the flow from Virginia and Kentucky on the other, and the point of junction was not far from Sangamon County. Lincoln himself was more southern than northern. His intimate friends, however, were representative of both sections. In those days it would have to be a very small group indeed that was not radically divided in opinion as between slavery and anti-slavery. Yet, for many years before the war, a great majority of the people of Illinois discussed political conditions calmly, freedom of speech was granted in the fullest sense. Great debates between Lincoln and Douglas, often attended by thousands of people widely divided on the main issue, exemplified the fact that neighbors could differ politically and still remain friends.

Lincoln was an American and a nationalist rather than a sectionalist. He fought against sectional selfishness and sectional prejudice continually. Had it been given him to decide the issue before the "irrepressible conflict" was precipitated at Fort Sumter, he would have settled it peacefully on the basis of equity, justice, and fraternity.

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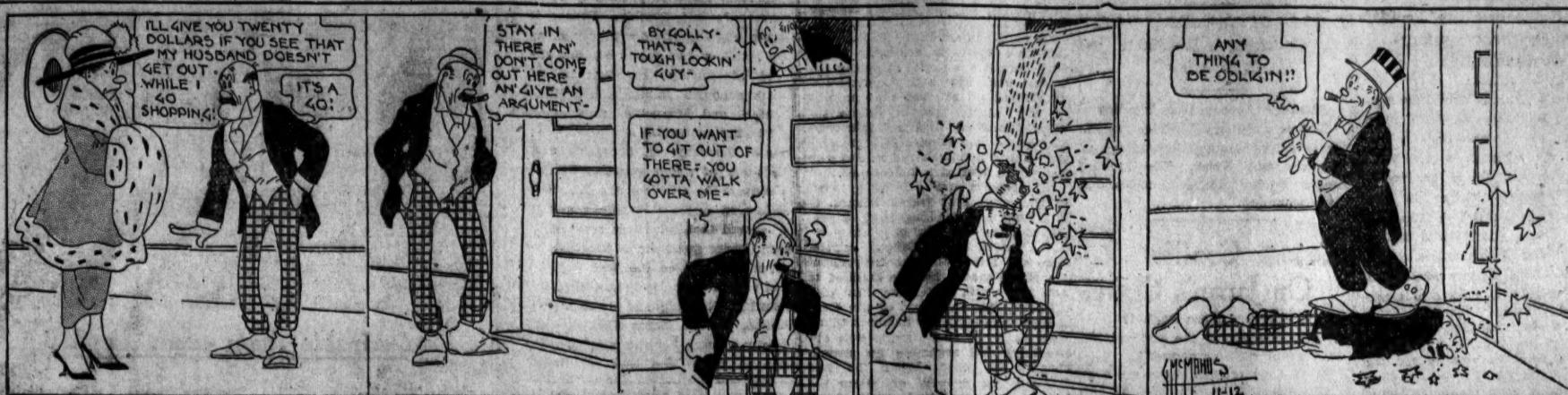
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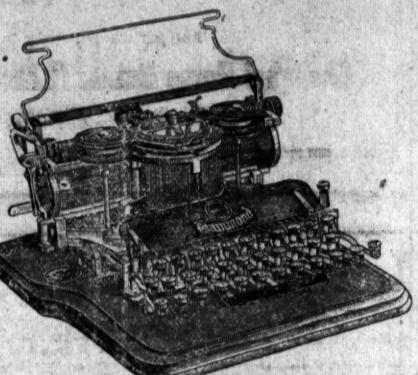
By George McManus

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Wilson Has Easy Rules For Health

Every man may add to his health and efficiency by following the simple rules which the President of the United States observes in his daily life and work, says The New York Evening Sun. Many successful men do so, no doubt, but most of us are

inclined to drop into easy and formless ways.

With the coming of the New Year and a new era there is a chance for some fine New Year's resolution and a general revision of methods of living on the lines of those followed by the Citizen of the World born this day 62 years ago.

Much of the credit for the daily program of the President is due to Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, who laid out the course for him originally and sees to it that he keeps it. Even though we cannot have a health pilot always at our elbows, habit becomes an able steersman.

The secret of accomplishing a great deal lies in doing the creative part of one's work when the bodily strength is at its highest point and the mind is fresh and keen. The President therefore is an early riser, so that he may take some vigorous exercise before his working hour begins. This varies according to the season of the year. If the weather is pleasant, the Chief Executive is out early for a brisk walk, and if he is kept indoors, sharp dumbbell exercise suffices. Even when the White House was afloat he took his constitutional on deck. His physician, who is called upon by the Paris journalists for all the details of the Presidential regimen, no doubt explained why Mr. Wilson liked to take

an early walk about the grounds of the temporary White House in the French capital.

Works Best Before Noon

Once the mind and the body are ready for the work of the day, the head of this nation works with eagerness and zest. Whether he is composing State papers on his own typewriter, for dictating to the stenographers, he is giving his best morning efforts to planning and to the consideration of broad, general policies. Every man who toils with his brain, whether he be student, or college professor, or business man immersed in deciding what he shall do for the coming year, does his best work before noon, as a general rule. The mind can keep at high tension only about so long, and the thinking is the time for intensive thinking.

In the life of every busy man accumulate many details, and there are letters often by the score which must be answered personally, although they seem unimportant. Every man finds that he is forced into a certain amount of routine. How can he go through the routine without falling into the doldrums? The President defers all routine matters until the afternoon, thus keeping the mornings free as much as possible for the close application which is required for the mapping out of plans on broad, general principles. The classification of his correspondence by his secretaries helps considerably in the task, and enables him to here and there impart a personal touch. By having a scheduled time for the consideration of correspondence which does not require an immediate answer the burden of the work is considerably lessened. Many men who attend to a staggering load of letter writing in addition to their other work have certain hours of the day which they devote to that most difficult of tasks, keeping the desk clean. The accumulation of unfinished work, the forcing of routine matter into the precious hours which should be devoted to constructive effort, keep many men in a state of perpetual futility. The mental agility with which the President attends to his business and his serenity of manner are largely due to a well ordered plan.

Takes Time To Play

There is an expression which Virgil puts into the mouth of the pious Aeneas, "In the midst of great affairs be calm," which applies to a large extent to the methods of men who accomplish big things in this world. The unimportant details which cannot be relegated to others may often put the ablest mind in a flurry unless there is some way of quickly disposing of them.

The afternoon is the time for digging into facts and doing the tasks which must be done in the ordinary course.

Within the last two years the President, under the guidance of his Rear Admiral physician, has taken time to play. He goes to the theater,



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interests himself in sports and in the lighter side of life, so that he may be more fit to face the serious problems which confront him. Always known for his well disciplined mind, and his ability to keep its various activities separated, Mr. Wilson has developed this gift more and more. That facility for doing one thing at a time, and of throwing work completely aside for recreation, has been much cultivated by our Chief Executive, even in times of great national stress.

Many men who are in business or the professions are inclined to take all their troubles and problems home with them, and to keep the family in a continual state of gloom as they sit about imitating the divine ab-

straction of the Olympians. Men of the President's stamp are alert to their surroundings at all times, and they are able to do it because they work and play with all their might. With the aid of an iron will we can do this without the help of a medical pace-maker, and the habit is well worth forming.

Not How Much But How Well

Many men as they approach middle life are disposed to get into a rut just because they neglect the spirit of play. As long as a man has in him the boyhood outlook and can forget the anxieties of the day when he goes home to dinner, and after that find recreation at the playhouse or in his club or at a game of cards beneath the evening lamp with his children, he is in no danger of becoming a packhorse and a drudge. He will sleep better for this and in the morning be better prepared for the hard thinking and the quick action which is so necessary for success.

One cannot have a hair-trigger mind, ready on the instant to evolve policies and make quick decisions, unless he takes the trouble to keep it up to its work by giving it a rest and keeping it well lubricated with the oil of wholesome amusement. It is not how much but how well one works.

It may require something like the Spartan nature for one who has gone beyond more than three score years to keep up such a program, but because he does do it we find Mr. Wilson now devoting himself in the prime of intellectual vigor to great world problems. Whether or not all of us agree with him or not is another matter, but it is certainly well worth while to follow as a model the well ordered methods of work of a man who is able to accomplish so much and to impress his thoughts and his ideals upon millions of his fellows.

CONGOLEUM
RUGS

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FOR
GENERAL PURPOSES

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HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
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Dr. John Goddard
Optician
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

ONLY SIX WEEKS' SUPPLY IN LOCAL RICE STOCKS

Inventory Used As Argument Against Exportation; Merchants Believe Supply Enough

Following the Peking cabinet decision to allow the exportation of a million piculs of rice to Japan and in the face of the Shanghai merchants' approval of the project comes the announcement that the local stocks of the cereal are only sufficient to care for the consumption up to the end of next month.

The inventory of the Shanghai rice stocks has just been completed by Mr. Sung Ying-yung, sent here for that purpose by Mr. Chi Yau-lin, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, who is bitterly opposed to the export scheme and who has repeatedly urged the government to deny the Japanese request.

In reply to the protests against the rice shipments, which have been voiced for several months, mostly by the Provincial authorities of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui, leading rice merchants here retort that the exportation would work no hardship, since the supply to be moved is limited and the price to be placed under control. They argue that huge stocks are awaiting shipment from the interior and declare that the export of a million piculs will have little effect on the price here. On the other hand, they say, prohibition of the shipment would tend to bring the price to a low figure as to seriously hurt the farmer, who, they contend, has suffered severely during the past five years because of unnaturally low market prices.

The protesting officials of the three rice producing provinces, while admitting that there is a certain quantity of the cereal in the country, contend that it is not sufficient to tide over until the autumn harvest and that the poorer classes will suffer if the store is thus depleted. Any attempt to raise the price of the article, they say, will be disastrous. The price of rice at present in Shanghai is \$7 per picul. The Peking proposal is that the exportation be allowed providing the price does not rise beyond \$8. Japanese firms in Shanghai have already purchased 50,000 piculs for exportation and only await the final sanction of the capital for shipment, according to rice merchants here.

One of the strongest supporters of the export scheme is Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture, and it is understood that the cabinet action was largely due to his activities. A group of prominent men here has also organised for the purpose of urging the government to permit the export of rice to foreign countries.

STRIKE CAUSES TROUBLE AMONG BRITISH TROOPS

Band Of 250 Marches To White-hall But Is Ordered Back And Ring-leaders Arrested

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 8.—The War Office, in a statement explaining the trouble with soldiers, says that there had been in two days an accumulation of leave-expired men in London totaling 11,000. Trains had been provided for all of them but the strikes which held up traffic on the tubes prevented the men reaching their despatching points at the proper time. 9,000 of them were despatched to their destinations before nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Afterwards 250 of the remainder, influenced by a few self-constituted leaders, marched to White-hall, whence the guard marched them to Wellington Barracks pending extraction. Nine ring-leaders were arrested.

War Relief Worker Lectures Tomorrow

Mr. Catchpool To Address Asiatic Society On The Caucasus

Mr. E. St. John Catchpool, war relief worker who has recently arrived from the Caucasian front, will speak before the Royal Asiatic Society at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow on "The Caucasus and Its Peoples." The lecture will be given in the lecture hall at 5 Museum Road and the meeting is open to the public.



Britain Would Bar Submarines For Ever

Admiralty Favors Total Prohibition Of Their Construction Or Use

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 8.—With reference to the suggestion for the abolition of submarines which has been before the Peace Conference Reuter's Agency learns on high authority that the British Admiralty strongly favors the total prohibition of the building of submarines and the use of the submarine in warfare. This naturally would be subject to a general international agreement and rigid guarantees and safeguards. The attitude of the British navy has all the more point in view of the fact that Great Britain is far ahead of all other nations with regard to actual possession of submarines and potential production.

GIVE MORE JUDGMENTS AGAINST BANK DEBTORS

Seven Defendants To Enemy Liquidation Claims Ordered To Make Payment

Eleven of the actions on claims brought against enemy subjects by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank came before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Nieh in the Mixed Court yesterday, judgment for the plaintiffs being given in seven.

The claims in which judgment was rendered were those against O. H. Anz and Co., for Tls. 56,288.48; P. Kamp, for Tls. 3,044.88; Th. Mammens, for Tls. 2,045.21; Dr. Voigts, for Tls. 835.43; Fr. Voigts, for Tls. 2,537.70; F. Dostal, for Tls. 10,000; O. Israel, for \$479.15. The claim against H. Hertel, for \$300, was adjourned sine die. The case of Carlowitz and Co., for Tls. 42,812.70, was discontinued.

Tuchun Of Kiangsi Returns From Peking

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, February 7.—Governor Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi returned last evening from Peking. His special train arrived at the station at 6:30 and was met by some two hundred of the higher officials of the province. There was little demonstration of any sort, the governor took his seat in his chair which was then carried on board the official launch. Disembarking at the city gate, the governor, still closely concealed behind the curtains of his chair, was borne to the yamen of the Water Police Commissioner.

We understand that while our governor was in Peking some important business transactions took place, namely, the raising of a loan of five million dollars on the Gu Kan Coal Mine, another loan of two million with the mint as security, while a large sum of money was obtained presumably to be used in the re-equipment of the army. In each case the loan was met by the Japanese.

The consensus of opinion is that Chen Kwan-yuan will not be given

the title of Kiangsi much longer.

OIL MACHINES

FOR SALE, oil pressing-machines, manufactured by Greenwood & Bolty Company, England, consisting of: 3 separators, 5 rollers, 2 rotary pumps, 6 high and low-pressure accumulators, 6 drying kettles, 12 cylindrical hydraulic-presses, elevators and accessories. For particulars, apply to

HAI FOONG FLOUR MILL

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U39 Peking Road, Shanghai.

20999

Republicans Take Portuguese Towns

Leader Of Royalists, Senhor Coceiro, Is Wounded In Fighting

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Lisbon, February 9.—The Republicans have captured the towns of Lamego and Vizeu. The Royalist leader Senhor Paiva Coceiro has been wounded.

Reports Conflict

On Japan's Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

incident constituted the first volume of a novel with no sequel?

It does not follow, however, that there will not be sequelae, as the doctors call them. Public opinion is strongly worked up, and the Government is receiving messages from public bodies everywhere urging it to stand firm. Apparently it needs no urging, as it has all along taken a stand-pat attitude, from which it has not receded, feeling that it has the support of the country and the moral support of the outside world. Aga'nt this is to be set, however, the fact that there are powerful influences at work to get the Government to modify its position.

Intrigue To Name Pro-Japanese

On the one hand there is a financially-militarist group that is trying to get the Government either to issue modified instructions to the Paris Delegation or even to supersede the delegation altogether by a new delegation headed by Mr. Liang Chichiao, whose pronounced pro-Japanese sympathies would virtually make the delegation a tool of the Japanese Delegation, or at least to replace Mr. Liang Chichiao in his stead. This movement has for its spokesman Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, who, with friendly assistance, is trying to get the Diplomatic Commission, recently constituted, to suggest a change either in the instructions or in the delegation. This intrigue, it is believed, will fail, as the Chairman of the Diplomatic Commission, Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, has no sympathy whatever with it, and there are other members of the Commission who realise that for China either to modify her instructions to the delegation now, or to change its membership in any way, would be fatal to China's best interests.

Try To Suppress Discussion

On the other hand, attempts are being made to get the Government to take steps to suppress any expression of public opinion on the subject of the recent Japanese blunder. Those responsible for the initiation of the suppression movement are no doubt actuated by the motives as actuated those who first ordered the display in all ten houses of the injunction "Mo tan kuo shih." "Don't discuss politics." They think that the continued discussion of this topic will keep it alive, and thus strengthen the position that the Government has taken. Any attempt to repress discussion of this matter or the expression of public opinion generally, would be a retrograde step, for there has recently, that is since the accession of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang to office, been much greater freedom for the press and for public opinion than there used to be. Such an attempt, however, would be quite in consonance with the pronounced militarist sentiments of those who favor the modification of the delegation, either by the issue of further instructions or by the substitution of new members for those already appointed and both movements have the same origin—the militarists, local and provincial, and their parasites,

the get-rich-quick-at-the-country's expense party.

Chinese Delegates Well Received

News is now filtering through as to the reception the Chinese Delegation to Paris is receiving and it is very good news indeed. The delegation as a whole is evidently favorably regarded and is receiving the utmost courtesies and opportunities of placing its general case as well as any special points before the other members of the Conference, and before the semi-official foreign public that has gathered in Paris in connection with the Conference.

The reports now coming to hand of the session at which Messrs. C. T. Wang and Wellington Koo presented China's special case are more than satisfactory. Official circles here are informed that throughout Mr. Koo's speech he was listened to not only with attention but with approval, the members of the Conference nodding their heads in token that each point he made was appreciated and regarded as strengthening his case. When he had finished his speech, or when the session was completed, every member of the Conference present except the Japanese members, went up to Mr. Koo and Mr. Wang, and cordially shook hands with them. The incident was by no means a merely formal courtesy, but was a spontaneous expression of admiration for the excellent case that the two delegates had made out, and of personal regard engendered by their bearing. It is believed that this is the only incident of the kind that has taken place at the Conference.

The Chief Delegate, Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, seems also to have made a good impression in a short speech supporting the principle of the League of Nations, China, he said, being desirous of assisting the Western world to abolish war.

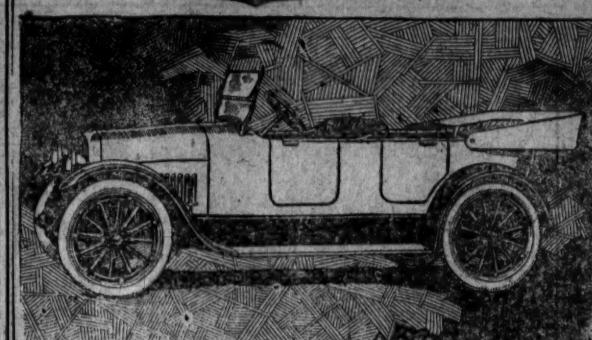
France Sides With Japan, Britain And U.S. With China

Reports from Paris reaching official circles here indicate very

barely that of the Big Five the staunchest friends of China are Great Britain and America. These two are supporting China on practically every joint, only and frankly. France is other aligning itself with Japan, as the result of two secret treaties entered into during the war, one of which supports Japan in her Manchurian and Mongolian pretensions and in her contention that she is the heir of Germany in Shantung, and the other of which commits France to support the principle of a Japanese advisor on currency questions, and it is believed that unwritten assurances from France go so far as to recognise Baron Sakatani as the best possible man for the post. Italy is a doubtful quantity. Normally she is supporting France, but on issues that do not directly concern her she is apparently given to follow the lead of Great Britain and the United States. So far as the Far East is concerned, she is apparently inclined to follow Anglo-American leading. Japan, it is reported, is fighting on the spoils principle, and she cannot get the reversal of German interests in China on any other terms will stick out for appointment as the mandatory Power with respect to those areas which she claims as her special sphere. This claim, it is reported, is receiving neither British nor American support at the Conference.

The general feeling of Chinese official circles here is that the Conference so far is moving in a direction that will secure just and reasonable treatment for China. This feeling partly accounts for the absence of alarm in Chinese official circles in face of Mr. Obata's demands. It is now beginning to be fully realised by the Chinese, but not by the Japanese apparently, that now that the war is over, both Great Britain and America are in a position to speak strongly to Japan if she misbehaves herself.

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Thoroughly Modern
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The New Studebaker Light-Four is distinctly good-looking. The lines are stylish, modern and individual, like the higher-priced cars. The car is unusually comfortable—and it's reliable.

And it is distinguished from the ordinary low-priced car by many features. Note how the metal of the bodies, for example, is built over hard wood frames. Yet the car is so well designed and made of such excellent material that it is very light—it is perfectly balanced with consequently low gasoline and tire expense.

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CONGO ROOFING NEVER LEAKS

Congo is the "Never-Leak" Roofing. Looks like rubber—but never hardens and never cracks. Defies water, acid, sun and fumes. Fire-resisting, durable, low in price, light in weight, high in quality. Comes in rolls ready-to-lay—any one can do the work. No special tools required.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Repubiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 1st March, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.80, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Human Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second Prize	12,000
1 Third Prize	6,000
2 Fourth Prizes	\$2,000 each
5 Fifth Prizes	1,000 "
10 Sixth Prizes	300 "
20 Seventh Prizes	100 "
50 Eighth Prizes	50 "
700 Ninth Prizes	20 "
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	500 "
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "
10 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	25 "
20 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	12 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	15 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	12 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 "
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 "
2495 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of fifth Prize	10 "
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those	

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section) **THE CHINA PRESS**

大 陸 報

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Municipal Notification

No. 2571

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS

(Amendment of the addition to Permit Conditions)

NOTICE is hereby given that Conditions 2 and 3 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466, have been amended to read as follows:

2.—*Commencing on Thursday, February 13, 1919, the holder (if male) is required to present himself in person daily, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police.*

3.—*On and after Thursday, February 13, the holder will not be permitted to change his or her address.*

On and after Thursday, February 13, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are, therefore, required to report to the Police daily, instead of twice weekly as at present, and this Condition and the other Conditions of the Permit must be strictly observed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 12, 1919.
21105

Municipal Notification

No. 2510

1% LOAN 1918

UNDER the authority of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 27, 1918, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1918.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on December 31, 1923.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 249 Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1918.
21155

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Telephone North 1173
High-class Boarding-House and Restaurant

LAND WANTED

Wanted to buy, not less than thirty mou in a single block, within five minutes walk of the Bubbling Well tram terminus, either inside or outside Settlement limits. Replies to be addressed to Box No. 123, THE CHINA PRESS.
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Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club

NOTICE

The regular annual meeting of the SHANGHAI AMATEUR BASEBALL CLUB will be held at the Carlton Cafe, third floor, on Friday, February 14, 1919, at 5.15 p.m.

J. B. DAVIES,
Hon. Secretary.
21129

Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, February 13th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

MR. E. ST. JOHN CATCHPOOL,
War Relief worker recently arrived from the Caucasian Front,
on
"THE CAUCASUS AND ITS PEOPLES."

The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.
21146

The Laou-Kung-Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

THE Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday, 25th February, 1919, at 4 p.m., at the office of the Undersigned, 22 Kiangse Road.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 25th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ELBERT & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
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Wednesday, 12th, 9 o'clock

"THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS"

a Discussion.

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Original Bill of Lading covering 1,000 cases Lanterns, marked:  in triangle ex S.S. "Grayson."

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COLLACO'S DOG TRAINING KENNELS
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Fee for special training of untrained dogs Tls. 30 extra.

Sporting dogs for sale or hire.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

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ANOTHER 50 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN

72% TUNGSTEN

had arrived here

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(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS

大 陸 報

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Thos. and Wm. Smith's FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

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DUPPLICATOR — PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.



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CHINESE travelling representative, of reliable character and able to furnish any suitable guarantee, who represents two foreign firms and is calling at the principal cities along the Yangtze as far as Hankow, making the trip four times each year, desires to represent additionally one or two foreign firms. Terms, proportional share of actual travelling expenses and commission on orders obtained. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.
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ONE room office to rent, Jinkee Road. Steam heat, light included, Tls. 28.00. Reply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED by reliable American Company, a thoroughly experienced accountant (foreigner). Reply, stating age and salary expected, to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.
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Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 11, 1919.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate.
 @ 4/10 = Tls. 4.10
 @ exch. 72.3 = Mex. \$5.67
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
 @ 116 = Tls. 86.41
 @ 72.3 = Mex. \$119.24
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate.... 72
Shai Gold Bars: 978 tael Tls. 274
Copper Cash..... per tael 1865
Native Interest..... Tls. .02
Bar Silver 45¢/d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.761

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 4/10
London Demand 4/10
India 325
Paris T.T. 634
Paris Demand 637
New York T.T. 116
New York Demand 1161
Hongkong T.T. 651
Japan T.T. 442
Batavia T.T. 280
Singapore T.T. 481

Banks Buying Rates
London Demand 4/11
London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/1
London 4 m/s. Doyc. 5/11
London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/12
London 6 m/s. Doyc. 5/12
New York 6/d Doyc. 1173
New York 4 m/s. Doyc. 1211

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,300 = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 = Mex. \$10.00

Customs House Exchange Rates
For February

	Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/03	1
" 1 @ 653	Francs 7.27	
" 0.75 @ 1181	Gold \$1	
" 1 @ 433	Yen 2.53	
" 1 @ 15	Rupees 4.19	
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50	
" 1 @ —	Roubles —	

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TIENTSIN

Cable Address ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine & Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 11, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Langkats Tls. 22.00 C. N. I.
New Engineering Tls. 24.50 March
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 8.70 March
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
 Tls. 93.00 March
Sun Manggi Tls. 4.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.85
Unofficial
Lane Crawford \$95.00
Shanghai Hotels \$15.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.25
Zhangbes Tls. 3.75
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 8.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 11, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Langkats @ Tls. 22.75 March

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, January 31.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report:

Our market continues buoyant and a fair business has resulted. Shanghai in spite of dear money and immediate approach of Chinese New Year shows a stronger feeling and a few buying orders have emanated from that quarter.

Banks—Hongkong Banks have been done to a fair extent at \$750 for cash. The London rate having risen to \$106.

Marine Insurances—Cantons have buyers at \$405 and Unions at \$947½ with business done at \$950. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 120.

Fire Insurances—China Fires have buyers at \$158, and Hongkong Fires at \$350.

Shipping—Doughlasses, following on the announcement of the forthcoming release of the Government requisitioned ships, rose sharply to \$96 for cash with \$100 done for March but at the close, owing to profit taking, the market is slightly weaker with \$98 being done for March delivery.

Steamers have come to business at \$214. Preferred Indos are wanted at \$31, and Deferred Indos at \$162. A fair demand exists for deferred of \$166 for March after business at the rate. Star Ferries have buyers at \$35. Shells at 125/-.

Refineries—China Sugars have come to business at \$100 closing with further buyers at the rate. Malabon at \$37½ are firm with no business passing.

Oils and Mining—Raubs at \$2, Urais at 33/-, Kallans at 47/-, and Tronhos at 40/- are unchanged from last week. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 22 after business done at the rate, Tls. 23 being offered for March and Tls. 23 for April.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves advanced to \$122½ for cash but at the close the market is weaker with sellers offering at \$121. Hongkong Docks have risen to a buying quotation of \$162 for cash. Shanghai Docks have firm up to Tls. 134 for cash with Tls. 140 done for March.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Centrals are in demand at \$100 ex dividend of \$8 just paid. Lands are wanted at \$96 ex dividend of \$3½. Humphreys could be placed at \$7.75 and Hotels at \$90. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$35 and West Points at \$8½ ex dividend of \$2.80.

Electric Companies—Hongkong Electrics have again advanced and \$71 is freely offered for cash. China Lights are offered at \$6, and Hongkong Trams have small buyers at \$7.70.

Miscellaneous—China Borneo have come to business at \$12, Dairy Farms at \$25½. Ropes have sellers at \$25, and Providents have changed hands at \$8½. Cements have been sold at \$9, probably more shares could be placed at the rate. Powells have buyers at \$9½. Waterboats have buyers at \$12, and Steam Laundry at \$3½.

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	2nd R.	4th R.	Fast R.	Local	Fast R.	Local	Right R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	18.25	17.15	23.00	14.50	15.50
BOOCHOW.....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.21	1.08	9.16	10.23
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	..	11.20	12.34	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10	15.06	16.06
TANYANG.....dep.	..	11.25	12.34	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10	15.06	16.06
CHINEKIANG.....dep.	..	8.05	12.09	14.11	17.41	21.25	21.25	2.10	12.09	13.11
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	12.55	14.55	17.17	18.22	22	22	2.00	12.55	13.56
FUKOW.....dep.	..	18.30	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	2.00	18.30	18.30
THIENANFU.....dep.	..	17.46	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	2.00	17.46	18.46
TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	6.06	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	2.00	6.06	6.06
PEKING.....arr.	..	10.20	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	2.00	10.20	10.20

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

WOOSONG Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)

Shanghai North to WOOSONG Forts—Down

WOOSONG	Fort	dep.	8.50	9.30	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.30	18.37	21.39
KIANGWAN	dep.	8.17	8.57	11.17	12.42	14.40	16.30	18.37	20.21	21.37
SHANGHAI	North	arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	12.50	15.15	16.65	18.45	20.30
NORTH	arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	12.50	15.15	16.65	18.45	20.30	22.05

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

SHANGHAI-NORTH TO ZAHKOU—“DOWN”

MAIN LINE.

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—“UP”

STATIONS

Local

Fast

Slow

2nd

4th

Fast

Local

Fast

Local

Right

Express R.S.

STATIONS

Local

Fast

Slow

2nd

4th

Fast

Local

Fast

Local

Right

Express R.S.

STATIONS

Local

Fast

Slow

2nd

4th

Fast

Local

Fast

Local

Right

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Kuching Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Colombo Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Matan Sourabaya

Colombo Manila Talioune

Delhi Medan (F. M. S.)

Haiphong New York Tavoy (Lower)

Hankow Peking (Burma)

Hongkong Penang Tientsin

Yokohama Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18, The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Mixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserve Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bank of Hanov Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Toulane

Hankow Papoote Yokohama

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Banks:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH

41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Kubax."

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head Office Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

XIAO YU,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holbrook Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowdell.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr Esq.

W. L. Pattenden Esq.

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong-N. J. STABE.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Puket

Bangkok Johore Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Saigon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta London Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tsin-tao

Harbin New York Vladivostock

Hollo Peking Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 2 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts on London and the commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Kug. Ths.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 12	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 13	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 18	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C. & I. Co.
Feb. 23	—	San Francisco via Panama	Balclutha	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 1	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shunyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 12	—	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Takashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 13	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Feb. 14	—	Moli, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 15	—	Moli, Kobe & Y'hama	Nova	Br. P&O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	—	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 19	—	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 23	—	Kobe, etc.	Umi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 15	—	London	Goya Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 16	—	London, etc.	Teresias	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 18	—	London, etc.	Azumemone	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 20	—	London, etc.	Nore	Br. P. & O. S. N. Co.
Feb. 21	—	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	Liverpool	Celebes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 23	—	Marseille	Hector	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	London	Luzon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 25	—	London, etc.	Glen Line	Br. G. & O. S. N. Co.
Mar. 1	—	London, etc.	Novalis	Br. G. & O. S. N. Co.
Mar. 2	—	London, etc.	Glenfitter	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 4	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 5	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 6	—	Marseille	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong & Canton	Hsinhong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12 4.00 Ningpo	—	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 12 4.30 Ningpo	—	Hsin Ninghsao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 13 4.30 Ningpo	—	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 14 14.00* Hongkong & Canton	—	Singan	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 16 D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	—	Yingchow	Chl. B. & S.	
Feb. 18 D.L. Hongkong & Canton	—	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Feb. 20 D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	—	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 14 3.00 Vladivostock	—	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
Feb. 15 — Chinwangtao	—	Hero	Br. K.M.A.	
Feb. 16 14.10* Tsinling & Dairen	—	Kobo Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Feb. 18 100 Dairen	—	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 11 8.00 Hongkong & Canton	—	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11 — Tsingtao	—	Tencho Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb. 11 11.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tau	—	Shuntung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11 7.30* Dairen	—	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	—	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	—	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.	—	Tachang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb. 11 — Ningpo	—	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS		The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luency, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.	
HANKOW & PORTS		The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,225, Capt. Pindelson, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, February 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 2434 & 4235.	
HANKOW & PORTS		The Co.'s Str. Suyang Maru, Capt. H. Yamada will be despatched from the China Merchant's Control Wharf on Saturday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.	
HANKOW & PORTS		The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, February 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.	
HANKOW & PORTS		The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,225, Capt. Pindelson, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, February 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 2434 & 4235.	
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SHIPPING**N.Y.K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

TONS

MISHIMA MARU 18,000 Capt. S. Murazumi, Feb. 16

SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Hori, Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, March 31

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka, May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Feb. 14

CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Feb. 18

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Iteuno, Feb. 25

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. T. Kawai, Feb. 15

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki, Feb. 19

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Feb. 22

KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, Feb. 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka, Feb. 16

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Irisawa, Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manilla).

KAMAKURA MARU 13,500 Capt. K. Nishijima, Feb. 19

TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. S. Nishimura, Mar. 26

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. G. Shinomiya, April 23

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Tokyo - Peking - Harbin - Shanghai Routes.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of Mukden

CIRCULAR TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking — Tientsin — Peking — Tientsin — or Hankow

Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimoneseki — Nagasaki — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

Issued by principal stations on railway lines en route, the Nippon Yulen Kaisha, the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, and the principal Ticket Agencies.

OVERLAND TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking — Tientsin — Peking — Tientsin — or Hankow

Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimoneseki — Nagasaki — Yokohama — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

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Head Office: Dairen.

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Tel. Add.: Manetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

Intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan. Miss M. B. Crawford, Dr. L. V. Scott, Mrs. Scott and child, Capt. E. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Bump, Mrs. T. Watanabe and 3 children, Messrs. B. Werner, Gibbons, L. V. Gensen, G. B. Margard, C. B. Horner, S. Yumiya, K. Kodama, K. Ichida, R. Hayashi, U. Kishikawa, K. Chara, S. Awosari, H. Hayase.

Launch Services

Friday, February 14, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the I.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9:30 a.m.

Tuesday, February 18, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Saturday, February 15,
Friday, February 14,

Nagasaki and Vladivostok.

Penza and Nippon Maru.

Amoy and Hongkong.

Australia, via Hongkong.

Penza and Nippon Maru.

Amoy and Hongkong.

RECOGNISE POLAND, TARNOWSKI URGES

Present Government, He Says,
Represents Only A Branch
Of Socialist Party

LAND LOOTED BY GERMANS

Banker Thinks \$2,000,000,000
Loss Was Suffered—Demands
Of Jews Denounced

Warsaw, December 19. (Associated Press).—Count Adam Tarnowski, von Tarnow, Austro-Hungarian representative in the United States at the time diplomatic relations were broken, told the correspondent today that he felt keenly that the Allied governments had not recognized Poland. The present government in Poland, he said, represented only one branch of the Socialist Party.

The program of the present government for the division of lands and the ownership of mines and oil industries, Count Tarnowski thought, would lead to an economic strain in Poland because it was too early to put such plans into execution. The nobles and landowners in Poland, he said, would have no objection to the division of lands at a later date if the land was paid for by the government, as was proposed in Bohemia.

The Count said he saw danger of

Russia's falling into the hands of the Germans unless Poland, Hungary and Rumania were strengthened, as Germany's influence in Russia was still great.

Germany Stripped Poland

Poland was stripped of all materials and machinery during the German occupation which ended on November 11. On that day a few thousand soldiers of the Polish Legion, aided by the population of Warsaw, disarmed more than 23,000 German soldiers who had planned a revolt against their own officers.

All telephone and all telegraph wires were removed by the Germans. An industrial plant was robbed and dismantled, with the result that Poland will have a hard job to start again. The financial and political conditions were of the best observers say.

Discussing the economic situation in Poland, Stanislaw Larowski, Director of the Commercial Bank of Warsaw, said to the correspondent:

"It will take nearly \$2,000,000,000 to repair the damage done during the German occupation and to pay our debts properly and to develop our great natural resources. Our oil products return 500,000,000 marks annually, and we are rich in coal and salt mines, potash forests, and agricultural products."

"At the present time the economic situation is confused because Russian robbers, Austrian crowns, and German marks are in circulation.

The marks are a heritage of the German occupation. In April, 1917, the Germans issued 2,000,000,000 marks which they called Polish marks. The issue was made

through a special bank, with the announcement that after two years Polish marks should be redeemed by German marks. By this scheme the German Reichsbank was not compelled to issue extra money, and therefore, did not injure its own credit.

Barred Rouble As Legal Tender

"At the same time the Germans refused to accept the roubles as legal tender. The Austrians accepted the rouble in Russia and Galicia and also introduced the crown. Thereafter all sorts of complications arose, with no one knowing the precise exchange value of any money. This bank simply has ceased to pay dividends until we establish a new money standard, probably the franc, for the three Polands."

"First, we must establish a sound Government which will have the confidence of the outside world.

Any Government must have money to run itself, but it cannot get money without confidence.

When such a Government is established we will put out foreign loans for the purpose of buying materials and starting up factories. It is even necessary for us to secure loans in order to buy clothes, also machinery and locomotives. Everything in the country must be rebuilt along new lines."

"The Germans transported home all the machinery from the industrial city of Kalisz and then set fire to the city. This was one of their great crimes in 1914. They did this although there was no battle fought there. They drove out the people by bombing the city and then robbed it methodically."

"The Germans also requisitioned all the factories and machinery in Lodz, which is the Polish Manchester, with its vast cotton and woolen mills. During their entire occupation they continued to loot Lodz. Even last September they carried away all the iron plates and floors from the factories."

"They stole our vegetables and fruits. They took by requisition everything they wanted."

Banks' Cash Balances Taken

"While they did not rob our banks, on the third day of the occupation of Warsaw in 1915 the Germans also requisitioned all the factories and machinery in Lodz, which is the Polish Manchester, with its vast cotton and woolen mills. During their entire occupation they continued to loot Lodz. Even last September they carried away all the iron plates and floors from the factories. They stole our vegetables and fruits. They took by requisition everything they wanted."

Banks' Cash Balances Taken

"While they did not rob our

banks, on the third day of the oc-

cupation of Warsaw in 1915 the

Amusements

EDGAR WARWICK PRESENTS

VANITY FAIR

IN VARIOUS EDITIONS

At the Astor House Ball Room

Seats already booked for the Olympic Theatre are available at the Astor House and will be allotted as nearly as possible in accordance with the altered seating accommodation.

SECOND EDITION NIGHT

Opening performance

BIG SUCCESS

Special arrangements have been made for DANCING to commence after the performance

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, February 12th

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episode 18.—"At the Pistol's Point"

19.—"The Hooded Terror Unmasked"

Now you are going to see the "Terror."

Have you guessed rightly who he is?

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE AMERICAN WAR NEWS

The two best topical.

A NEW "VIM" COMEDY STUBS AND BURNS IN "PAYMENT IN FULL"

The first of America's newest and greatest fun films

THURSDAY NEXT

The best dressed woman in U. S. A.

IRENE CASTLE

in "THE MYSTERIOUS CLIENT"

A Great Pathé Photo-Play.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENTS

On February 12th and 13th

WALLACE REID

and

MYRTLE STEDMAN

In

THE PARAMOUNT PHOTO-PLAY

"THE WORLD APART"

Five Parts

Showing on Friday, 14th,

"MARCELLINI MILLIONS"

Showing

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

February 12th and 13th

The Sensational Film of 1919

IS

"ULTUS"

THE MAN FROM THE DEAD

The Wonder-Story of an Avenger, told in Six Thrilling and Gripping Parts

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuan Roads

TONIGHT 12th February

COLOSSAL ATTRACTION

Fredony Company

A show with 1,000 laughs.

FREDONY the man that makes you laugh before you can guess why

AND

His Vaudeville Company in

Music, Melody and Mirth

A Spectacular Super Feature

"IVANHOE"

In Four Parts

An army of 500 people and 50 horses appear in action

A colossal production that everybody should see

2 Shows a night: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Director of the Deutsche Bank in Bucharest

and also their own Parliament.

They really wish to form a State within a State, yet they intend also to take part in our own political life. It is absurd.

Five Jewish Parties

"They are now interfering with our new Government and attempting to divide our political parties.

There are five Jewish parties. The largest is the Orthodox, but the Socialists Party, which is divided into Bolsheviks and Radicals, is very active.

"As far as the pogrom situation, it is mostly propaganda. For instance, two months ago I was in Cracow and read in the newspapers

that there had been pogroms in Warsaw. When I returned I found

that the only foundation for the story was that there had been a quarrel between two butchers, one a Jew and one a Christian.

"However, for the last ten years the Jews have been publishing

broadcast throughout the world misstatements about Polish pogroms, which was ungrateful when it is

considered how helpless the Poles

are, so long a pawn among the nations have been. We have never attempted

to drive out the Jews."

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matzu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22		Susina	Am.	
Oct. 26		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 26		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7		Kaiju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 9	Cruise	Lakko	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	Vladivostock	Shibechi Maru	Rus.	R.V.P.
Dec. 23		Michail	Rus.	
Dec. 31	Japan	Talshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	Chinwangtao	Feching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	Japan		Jap.	
Jan. 13		S. von Koetel	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14		Perseverance	Jap.	
Jan. 16		Tenku Maru	Jap.	S. Shokal
Jan. 18		Mesuhi	Chi.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 22		Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	Chinwangtao	Hsingping	Chi.	
Jan. 23	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	Dalny	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 26	Japan	Kiangping	Chi.	
Jan. 26	Chinwangtao	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 26		Ujio	Chi.	K.M.A.
Jan. 26		Holestrand	Jap.	
Jan. 27		Taihoku Maru	Jap.	M.R.K.
Jan. 28	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 29	Ningpo	C. of St. Helens	Am.	
Jan. 29	Hongkong	Hsin Peiping	Br.	R. & S.
Jan. 29	Cruise	Lingang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29		Taihoku Maru	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 31		Pacific	Chi.	
Jan. 31	Hongkong	Kwantung	Chi.	
Jan. 31		Kingsing	Chi.	
Jan. 31	Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	
Feb. 2	Swatow	Eeang	Chi.	
Feb. 5		Tacoma, etc.	Am.	
Feb. 5		Meihau	Am.	
Feb. 5		Chingtiao	Am.	Socony.
Feb. 6		Yohysen	Am.	
Feb. 6		Ngankin	Am.	
Feb. 6		Kienhsin	Am.	
Feb. 7		Taiel Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 7		Joho Maru	Jap.	M.R.K.
Feb. 7		Tieressas	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.				